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## NARRATIVE

OF THE

## INDIAN WAR OF 1862-1864,

AND FOLLOWING CAMPAIGNS IN MINNESOTA.

BY

HON. CHARLES E. FLANDRAU.



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# THE INDIAN WAR OF 1862-1864, AND FOLLOWING CAMPAIGNS IN MINNESOTA.

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In attempting to write a history of the Indian War of 1862, under the appointment of the last legislature, I encounter at the outset more difficulties than I had anticipated when I accepted the commission. The law authorizing the work was originally designed to cover only the services of Minnesota troops in the Civil War of 1861–65. The addition of the Indian War of 1862 was an afterthought. The main object of the work, as appears in the act directing its publication, is to preserve "a complete roster of all the Minnesota soldiers and sailors engaged in said war," for the benefit of posterity. So far as the soldiers of the state who were engaged in the Civil War is concerned, such roster is attainable, but it is very difficult at this late date to obtain very satisfactory data upon which to build such a roster of the men composing some of the many organizations of citizens who fought the battles of the Indian War. None of them were ever mustered into the service of the United States, and where an original roll of any company is to be found it is a mere accident. I have expended much time and labor in my endeavor to comply with this part of the requirement of the act, but from the very nature of the case my success has been limited.

#### SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

In the division of space among the various organizations in which to narrate the history of their military operations, there has been set apart to me forty-five pages in which to write the history of the most important Indian war that ever occurred since the first settlement of the continent, and which extended over five years of active operations. I shall be confined, therefore, to a mere statement of the various military movements embraced in the campaigns of 1862, 1863 and 1864, without any opportunity for comment or discussion, and trust that all apparent omissions to do justice to individual provess will be attributed not to any desire on my part to withhold well-merited praise from brave men, but to the necessity of close condensation in the presentation of the mere facts. Having personally participated in only a limited part of the war, I am compelled to resort to such records as exist, and the memory of living men, for the facts and movements outside of my own command, which, I regret to say, are far from complete. All the reports of the adjutant of Colonel Sibley's first command of 1862, together with the order book of that expedition, have been lost, and with them the rosters of all the citizen organizations embraced in that command, which were quite numerous. Very few of the other citizen companies kept any record of their men, and where I have succeeded in finding a roster of any company it has been from some newspaper publication of the time, or the memory of some member of the body, aided by some records in the adjutant general's office. I am especially indebted to "The Sioux War and Massacres of 1862 and 1863," by I. V. D. Heard, published in 1864. The "Minnesota Indian Massacre," by Charles S. Bryant, A. M., also published in 1864, and the official report of the adjutant general of Minnesota, Hon. Oscar Malmros, for 1862, found in the executive documents of the state that year, and the "Memoirs of Gen. Henry H. Sibley," recently published by the Rev. Dr. West, for much information; and I refer any reader who may desire more extended and detailed knowledge of the war to those works. Many of the participants

in the struggle, in various parts of the state, have also supplied me with facts and dates, which, though constituting a poor foundation for history, have been serviceable. With these materials and the space allotted me I enter upon my narration.

#### SITUATION OF THE INDIANS PREVIOUS TO THE OUTBREAK.

The Territory of Minnesota was organized by act of Congress passed on the 3d of March, 1849. Its boundaries extended to the Missouri River on the west. Within the portion of the territory which is now embraced in the State of Minnesota were, at the time of its organization, in 1849, the following Indians: Four bands of Sioux, known as the M'day-wa-kan-tons and Wak-pay-ku-tays, the Si-si-tons and Wak-pay-tons, together with a considerable band known as the upper Si-si-tons, who occupied the extreme upper waters of the Minnesota River. The first mentioned four bands possessed all the lands now in Minnesota lying west of the Mississippi River and south of Big Stone Lake, including some portion of the northern part of Iowa. The Sioux numbered, exclusive of the upper Si-si-tons, about 8,000 men, women and children. There were also in the territory Chippewas about as follows: At Lake Superior, whose agency was at La Pointe, Wis., about 1,650; on the upper Mississippi, about 3,450; Pillagers, 1,550; at Red Lake, 1,130; making a total of 7,834. There were also at Long Prairie, west of the Mississippi, now in Todd county, about 1,500 Winnebagoes. The Winnebagoes. bagoes were removed from Long Prairie in 1854 or 1855 to Blue Earth county, and at the time of the outbreak were on their reservation about ten miles from Mankato. On the Missouri, both east and west of that river, were many wild and warlike bands of Sioux—the Tetons, the Yanktons, the Cutheads, the Yanktonais and others. No actual census of these Missouri Indians had ever been taken, but the writer has known from 8,000 to 10,000 of them to attend a payment of the Minnesota Sioux in 1855 and 1856. The Sioux and Chippewas were deadly enemies. The Winnebagoes were at peace with all the other tribes.

In 1851 a treaty was negotiated with the M'day-wa-kan-tons and Wak-pay-ku-tays (which bands we will hereafter call the Lower Sioux), for the purchase of their lands in Minnesota and Iowa. This treaty was made at Mendota,—Alexander Ramsey and Luke Lea representing the United States,—and in the same year another treaty was negotiated by the same commissioners with the Si-si-tons and Wah-pay-tons (which bands we will hereafter call the Upper Sioux), at Traverse des Sioux, on the Minnesota River, for the purchase of their

lands in Minnesota and Iowa.

These treaties set apart a reservation for these Indians composed of a strip of land ten miles wide on each side of the Minnesota River, extending from a short distance south of Fort Ridgley to the source of that river. The Lower Sioux to occupy it as far up as the Yellow Medicine River, and the Upper Sioux the northern part of the reservation. The senate made amendments to these treaties, and this postponed their final proclamation by the president until Feb. 24, 1853, and the Indians did not take possession of their reservations until 1854–55, and many not until some years later. The Lower Sioux Agency was located on the Minnesota River, about five miles below the Redwood River, and the Upper Agency on the Yellow Medicine River, about three miles from its mouth.

#### CAUSES OF DISSATISFACTION.

Much dissatisfaction was engendered among the Indians by occurrences taking place at the time of the negotiation of these treaties. Whether there was any good ground for it or not, is of very little consequence now; the fact that a hostile feeling existed is all that is material here. This dissatisfaction was increased rather than diminished by the subsequent administration of the treaties under the general Government. The Indians had sold an empire, and taken in exchange a limited area of country illy adapted to their wants. The provisions of the treaties for periodical payments of money and goods and other benefits, although carried out with substantial honesty, failed to fulfill the exaggerated

expectations of the Indians. All these matters of irritation added fuel to the fire of hostility which always has and always will exist between a civilized and a sayage nation when brought into immediate contact; and especially was this the case where the savages were proud, brave and lordly warriors, who looked with supreme contempt upon all civilized methods of obtaining a living, and who felt amply able to defend their rights and revenge their wrongs. Nothing special has been discovered to have taken place to which the outbreak can be immediately attributed. It was charged to emissaries from the Confederates in the South, but there was no foundation for these surmises. The rebellion of the Southern states was at its height; large bodies of troops were being sent out of Minnesota; the payment due in June or July, 1862, was much delayed. The Indians were hungry and angry; threats were made of attacking the government warehouses at the agency, to which concessions were made, and provisions distributed to the Indians. Some of the chiefs were ambitious, and thought it a good opportunity to regain their lost country, and exalt themselves in the eyes of their people. This combination of circumstances operating upon a deep seated hatred of the whites, in my opinion precipitated the outbreak at the time it occurred.

### THE SPIRIT LAKE MASSACRE.

The first Indian trouble that occurred in Minnesota was at Spirit Lake, in the southwestern corner of the state, and is known as the Ink-pa-du-ta war. In March, 1857, Ink-pa-du-ta's band had a quarrel with some settlers on the Rock River, in the northwestern part of Iowa. In consequence of this they came north into Minnesota and killed a good many people at Spirit Lake and Springfield, on the head waters of the Des Moines,—about forty-two in all,—and carried into captivity four women—Mrs. Marble, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Thatcher and Miss Gardner.

The news reached my agency on the 18th of March. Colonel Alexander of the Tenth United States Infantry, commanding at Fort Ridgley, sent over to Spirit Lake Company A of that regiment, commanded by Captain Barnard E. Bee and Lieutenant Murray. They buried the dead but did not catch the Indians. In May following I succeeded in recovering Mrs. Marble, and in June Miss Gardner. Mrs. Thatcher and Mrs. Noble were both killed. And in July I succeeded, with a squad of regular soldiers under the same Lieutenant Murray, and a party of citizens under my command, in killing on the Yellow Medicine River one of Ink-pa-du-ta's sons who had been engaged in the massacres. A very full account of this whole affair will be found in "Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society," vol. 3, part 3, of 1880, pages 386 to 407, which was prepared by myself; and also in a book published in 1885 by Miss Gardner, entitled "History of the Spirit Lake Massacre, and Captivity of Miss Abbie Gardner," which was revised by myself, and is accurate.

## THE OUTBREAK OF 1862.

Everything about the agencies, up to the 18th day of August, 1862, presented the usual appearance of quiet and security. On the 17th of August a small party of Indians appeared at Acton and murdered several settlers. Whether these Indians had previously left the agencies with this intention is doubtful, but on the news of these murders reaching the Indians at the Upper Agency on the 18th, open hostilities were at once commenced, and the traders and whites were indiscriminately massacred. The missionaries residing a short distance above the Yellow Medicine Agency, and their people, with a few others, were notified in time by friendly disposed Indians, and, to the number of about forty, made their escape to Hutchinson. Similar events occurred at the Lower Agency on the same day, where nearly all the traders and whites were butchered, and several who got away before the general massacre commenced were killed before reaching Fort Ridgley, thirteen miles below, or other places of safety to which points, they were fleeing. Nearly all the buildings at both agencies were destroyed, and such property as was valuable to the Indians was carried off and appropriated by them. The news of the outbreak reached Fort

Ridgley about 8 o'clock A. M. of the 18th of August, through the arrival of a team from the Lower Agency, which brought a citizen badly wounded, but no details could be obtained. The fort was in command of Capt. John F. Marsh of Company B, Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He had eighty-five men in his company, from which he selected forty-five, leaving the balance, under Lieut. T. P. Gere, to defend the fort. This little squad, under the command of Captain Marsh, with a full supply of ammunition, provisions, blankets, etc., accompanied by a six-mule team, left the fort at 9 A. M. on the 18th of August for the Lower Agency, which was distant about thirteen miles up the Minnesota River, and situated on the other side of the river from the fort, being reached by a ferry at the agency. On the march up the command passed nine or ten dead bodies lying in the road, bearing evidence of having been murdered that morning by the Indians, one of whom was Dr. Humphrey, surgeon at the agency. On reaching the vicinity of the ferry no Indians were in sight, except one on the other side of the river, who endeavored to induce them to cross. A dense chapparal bordered the river on the agency side, and tall grass covered the bottom on the side where were the troops. Suspicion of the presence of Indians was aroused by the disturbed condition of the water of the river, which was muddy and contained floating grass. Then a group of ponies was seen. At this point, and without a moment's notice, Indians in great numbers sprang up on all sides of the troops and opened upon them a deadly fire. About half of the men were killed instantly. Finding themselves surrounded, it then became with the survivors a question of sauve qui peut. Several desperate hand to-hand encounters occurred, with varying results, and the remnant of the command made a point down the river about two miles from the ferry, Captain Marsh being of the number. They attempted to cross, but the captain was drowned in the effort. Only from thirteen to fifteen of the command reached the fort alive.

Much criticism has been indulged in as to whether Capt. Marsh, when he became convinced of the general outbreak, should not have returned to the fort. Of course 45 men could do nothing against the 500 or 600 warriors that were known to be at and about the agencies. The Duke of Wellington when asked what was the best test of a general, said, "To know when to retreat, and to dare to do it." Capt. Marsh cannot justly be judged by any such criterion. He was not an experienced general. He was a young, brave and enthusiastic soldier; he knew little of Indians. The country knows that he thought he was doing his duty in advancing. I am confident, whether the judgment is intelligent or not, posterity will hold in warmer esteem the memory of Capt. Marsh and his gallant band, than if he had adopted the more prudent course of retracing his steps. General Custer was led into an ambush of almost the exact character, which was prepared for him by many of the same Indians who attacked Marsh, and he lost five companies of the Seventh United States Cavalry, not a man escaping. The facts about the expedition and ambuscade of Capt. Marsh's company I have from John F. Bishop, who was one of the escaped members of the company, and was its fifth sergeant, who took command and brought the rem-

nant of the company into the fort.

Having massacred the people at the agencies, the Indians at once sent out marauding parties in all directions. They covered the country to the northeast as far as Glencoe and Hutchinson; to the southeast nearly to St. Peter; to the south as far as Spirit Lake, which is partly in Dickinson county, Iowa, and they carried death and devastation wherever they went, murdering of men, women and children quite 1,000. The settlers, being accustomed to their friendly visits, were taken entirely unawares, and were shot down in detail without an

opportunity of defense.

The agent for the Sioux at this time was Maj. Thomas Galbraith. He had raised a company of men for service in the Civil War, called the Renville Rangers, and was on his way down to Fort Snelling to muster them in. He arrived at St. Peter on the evening of the 18th of August, and there received news of the outbreak at the agencies. Taking the muskets of a militia company of St. Peter, he immediately started to return to Fort Ridgley, where he arrived on the 19th.

On the same day, Lieut. T. J. Sheehan of Company C, Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, with fifty men, also arrived. Lieut. Sheehan had previously been at the Yellow Medicine Agency with his company, to aid in preserving order among the Indians, and was there when the threats were made to attack the government warehouse. He had returned to Ridgley, and was on his way to Fort Ripley, and on the 18th he had reached a point near Glencoe, about forty-two miles from Fort Ridgley. On the evening of the 18th he received this dispatch:

"HEADQUARTERS FORT RIDGLEY, Aug. 18, 1862.

"Lieut. SHEEHAN:

"It is absolutely necessary that you should return with your command immediately to this post. The Indians are raising hell at the Lower Agency. Return as soon as possible.

"John S. Marsh, "Captain, Commanding Post.

Lieutenant Sheehan was then a young Irishman of twenty-five years of age, with immense physical vigor and corresponding enthusiasm. He immediately broke camp, and arrived at the fort on the 19th of August, having made a forced march of forty-two miles in nine and one-half hours. He did not arrive a moment too soon. He had with him fifty men, and being the ranking officer after the death of Capt. Marsh, he took command of the post. The garrison consisted of the remnant of Company B, Fifth Regiment, 51 effective men; Company C, Fifth Regiment, 50 men; Renville Rangers, 50 men; with several men of other organizations, including Sergeant Jones of the regular artillery, and quite a number of citizen refugees, together with C. G. Wyckoff, secretary of the superintendent of Indian affairs, A. J. Van Vorhes, J. C. Ramsey and Major E. A. C. Hatch, a man of much experience with Indians, having long been a trader among them, and once agent for the Blackfoot tribe. This party brought up the money to pay the Indians, and remained at the fort. I will here leave the fort with its new commander preparing for the coming storm, and relate hereafter how well he met and treated it.

### MOVEMENTS FOR THE RELIEF OF NEW ULM.

On the night of the 18th, the day of the outbreak, the news reached St. Peter, as I have before stated, and turned the Renville Rangers back to the fort. About 4 o'clock A. M. of the 19th the news reached me at my house, about one mile from St. Peter, through Mr. Henry Behnke of New Ulm, who had been dispatched from that town to notify the settlers in the valley. Having disposed of my impedimenta in the way of women and children, I repaired to St. Peter, where the situation was fully comprehended. Volunteers were called for, and in a very short time about one hundred and sixteen men were enlisted for any duty that might present itself. An organization was formed by the selection of myself as captain, William B. Dodd as first lieutenant and Wolf H. Meyer as second lieutenant. I don't think we had time or inclination to complete the organization by sergeants and corporals. Immense labor was performed in the next few hours in the way of outfit. Suffice it to say, that before noon two men, Henry A. Swift, afterward governor of the state, and William G. Hayden, in a buggy, and by noon sixteen mounted men, under the sheriff of the county, L. M. Boardman, had started to the front, and by one o'clock in the afternoon the main body of the company was on its way toward the enemy, wherever he might be found. Each man had a gun of some kind, a bottle of powder, a box of caps, and a pocketful of bullets. The advance parties had been sent out to determine whether we should go to Fort Ridgley or New Ulm, which was thirteen miles nearer than the fort, but on the other side of the river. We did not see our advance guards on the march, and instinct or judgment, it is difficult to say which, aided by a note from Gov. Swift, guided us to New Ulm. I should say here, that a large squad from Le Sueur, under Captain Tousley, sheriff of Le

Sueur county, accompanied us from St. Peter, and that at an earlier hour in the day a squad from Swan Lake, some fifteen miles nearer to New Ulm than St. Peter, under Samuel Coffin, had gone to New Ulm to find out what was the matter.

Our advance guard reached New Ulm about 4 or 5 o'clock P. M.—just in time to aid the inhabitants in repelling an attack of about one hundred Indians upon the town. They succeeded in driving the enemy off, several citizens being killed, and about five or six houses in the upper part of the town being fired and destroyed. The main body of my company reached the ferry, about two miles below the settled part of the town, about 8 P. M., having made thirty-two miles in seven hours in a drenching rainstorm. The blazing houses in the distance gave a very threatening aspect to the situation, but we crossed the ferry successfully and made the town without accident. The next day we were reinforced by a full company from Mankato, under Captain William Bierbauer, of whose company I am happy to say I have a complete roster. Several companies were formed of the citizens of New Ulm. A full company, on the 20th or 21st, arrived from South Bend, and various other squads greater or less in number came in during the week before Saturday, the 23d, swelling our effective force to about three hundred men, but nearly all very poorly armed. We threw up barricades, and sent out daily scouting parties through the surrounding country, who succeeded in bringing in many people who were in hiding and would undoubtedly have been lost without this aid. It soon became apparent that to maintain any discipline or order some one man must be in command of all the forces. officers of the various organizations assembled and chose a commander; the selection fell to me. A provost guard was at once established and order inaugurated. The defenses were strengthened and we awaited results. Captain William B. Dodd, my first lieutenant, was made second in command, and S. A. Buell, provost marshal, chief of staff and general manager. He had been a naval officer and was a good organizer. Captain S. A. George, a young man who had been for a short time in some Eastern regiment, who joined us at St. Peter, was made an aid, and proved very efficient in reducing matters to a manageable condition.

## BATTLE OF NEW ULM.

Nothing of serious consequence occurred until Saturday morning, when at about 9:30 o'clock the Indians came down from Fort Ridgley, thirteen miles above us, which post they had been vigorously but ineffectually besieging since the 20th. As I have learned since, from educated half-breeds who were among the attacking party, the enemy comprised about six hundred and fifty fighting men, all well armed and many mounted. The assault was well executed, and resulted in driving in our lines temporarily. We soon rallied, however, and steadily held the enemy off. The Indians soon surrounded the whole town, and commenced firing the buildings on the windward side. I wish I could describe the fight from the beginning up to about 3 o'clock P. M., but my allotted space forbids. It was a lively and interesting one. I cannot, however, omit the critical event of the At about 2 P. M. a great conflagration was raging on both sides of the main street in the lower part of the town, and destruction seemed inevitable. A squad of about fifty men was collected, a charge made down the burning street, and the Indians driven out beyond the houses. We then burned everything behind us, and the day was won. The desperate character of the fighting is well told when I say we lost 60 men in about an hour and a half, 10 killed and 50 wounded; and these out of a much depleted force, Lieutenant Wm. Huey having gone with about 75 men to guard the approach by the ferry, and crossing to the other side of the river was cut off and forced to retreat toward St. Peter. It was simply a mistake in judgment to put the river between himself and the main force, but in his retreat he met Capt. E. St. Julien Cox with reinforcements, joined them, and returned the next day. He was a brave and willing officer. The company from South Bend, having heard that the Winnebagoes had joined in the outbreak, returned to their homes before the attack on Saturday to pro-

tect their families, and on the morning of the attack a wagon load left us and went down the river. I doubt if we could have mustered over two hundred guns at any time during the fight. About one hundred and ninety houses were burned by the enemy and ourselves during the encounter, leaving nothing of the town but the small portion embraced within the barricades. The fighting continued all Saturday night, and with desultory firing up to Sunday forenoon. The Indians then drew off to the northward, in the direction of the fort, and disappeared. About noon on Sunday Capt. E. St. Julien Cox arrived with about fifty men, sent by Col. H. H. Sibley from St. Peter to reinforce New Ulm. Lieut. Huey, with part of his detachment, which had been cut off on Saturday, was with them. That they were welcome guests can well be imagined.

There were in the town, at the time of the attack on the 23d, as near as can be learned, about 1,200 to 1,500 non-combatants, consisting of women, children, refugees and unarmed citizens, every individual of whom would have been massacred to a certainty had our little force been overcome. Such a stake was well worth fighting for. We were fortunate in having a fine corps of physicians, who established hospitals and assiduously attended to the sick and wounded. There were Dr. Daniels of St. Peter, McMahon of Mankato, Ayers and Mayo of Le Sueur, besides Dr. Weschke of New Ulm.

#### MARCH TO MANKATO.

On Monday, the 25th, provisions and ammunition becoming scarce, and pestilence being feared from stench and exposure, we decided to evacuate the town and try to reach Mankato. This destination was chosen to avoid crossing the Minnesota River, which we deemed impracticable, the only obstacle between us and Mankato being the Big Cottonwood River, and that was fordable. We made up a train of one hundred and fifty-three wagons, loaded them with women, children and about eighty wounded men, and started. A more heart-rending procession was never witnessed in America. The disposition of the guard was confided to Capt. Cox. The march was successful; no Indians were encountered. We reached Crisp's farm toward evening, which was about half-way between New Ulm and Mankato. I pushed the main column on, fearing danger from various sources, but camped at this point with about one hundred and fifty men, intending to return to New Ulm, or hold this point as a defensive measure for the exposed settlements. On the morning of the 26th we broke camp, and I endeavored to make the command return to New Ulm or remain where they were; my object, of course, being to keep a force between the Indians and the settlements. The men had not heard a word from their families for more than a week, and declined to return or remain. I did not blame them. They had demonstrated their willingness to fight when necessary, but held the protection of their families as paramount to mere military possibilities. I would not do justice to history did I not record that when I called for volunteers to return, Capt. Cox and his whole squad of forty or fifty men stepped to the front, ready to go where commanded. Although I had not heard of Capt. Marsh's disaster, I declined to allow so small a command to attempt the reoccupation of New Ulm. My staff stood by me in this effort, and a gentleman from Le Sueur county (Mr. Freeman Talbott) made an eloquent and impressive speech to the men to induce them to The train arrived safely at Mankato on the 25th, and the balance of the command on the following day, whence the men generally sought their homes. For a detailed account of the fight at New Ulm, the reader is referred to "The Sioux War and Massacre of 1862-63," by I. V. D. Heard, from pages 86 to 95 inclusive, where long extracts from my official report to Gov. Ramsey will be found.

#### ATTACK ON FORT RIDGLEY.

We left Fort Ridgley on the arrival of Lieut. Sheehan with his command on the 19th of August. Ridgley was in no sense a fort. It was simply a collection of frame buildings forming a square and facing inwards. It contained one large stone barrack, which was about the only defensible part of it. On the 20th of August, at about 3 P. M., an attack was made upon the fort by quite a large body of Indians. The first intimation the garrison had of the assault was a volley poured through one of the openings between the buildings. Considerable confusion ensued, but order was soon restored. Sergeant Jones attempted to use his cannon, and to his utter dismay found them disabled. They were found to have been spiked by ramming old rags into them. This was discovered to have been the work of several half-breeds belonging to the Renville Rangers, who had deserted to the enemy. The sergeant soon rectified this difficulty and brought his pieces into action. This attack lasted for about three hours, when it ceased, with a loss to the garrison of three killed and eight wounded.

On Thursday, the 21st, two further attacks were made on the fort, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, lasting about half an hour on each occasion, but apparently with a much reduced force and with less earnestness, and with little damage. On Friday, the 22d, the savages seemed determined to carry the post at all hazards. About four hundred and fifty, under the leadership of Little Crow, came down from the agency, and concealing themselves in the ravines which lay on several sides of the fort, they made a feint by sending about twenty warriors on the prairie for the purpose of drawing the garrison out of the fort and cutting them off. Such a movement would have been fatal to the defenders of the fort, and fortunately there were men among them of much experience in Indian warfare, which prevented the success of the maneuver. Then followed a shower of bullets upon the fort from all directions. The attack continued for nearly five hours, or until about 7 P. M. It was bitterly fought and courageously and intelligently resisted. Sergeant Jones handled his guns with great skill, exploding shells in the outlying buildings and burning them over the heads of the Indians, while the latter endeavored to fire the wooden buildings composing the fort by shooting fire arrows on their roofs. One white was killed and seven wounded in this engagement. Lieut. Sheehan, who commanded the post through all these trying occurrences, Lieut. Gorman of the Renville Rangers, Lieut. Whipple and Sergeants Jones and McGrew, all did their duty in a manner becoming veterans, and the men seconded their efforts handsomely. There was \$72,000 in gold and silver in the fort with which to make the payment, besides many refugees of all kinds and sexes, some badly wounded and some exhausted by exposure and suffering. The Indians, finding their efforts baffled, drew off, and concentrating all their available forces descended upon New Ulm the next morning, August 23d, for a final effort, and with the result heretofore narrated.

## IMPORTANCE OF THE RESISTANCE AT FORT RIDGLEY AND NEW ULM.

For a very interesting account of the siege of Fort Ridgley, see the history of the Fifth Regiment, by General Lucius F. Hubbard, in this volume, parts of several companies of which regiment having participated in that fight. I look upon the success of the whites in these several attacks on the fort and New Ulm as the most important events of the war, not, perhaps, when viewed in the light of mere military encounters, but in their effect upon the future course of the savages. Finding such stubborn resistance at the very outset of the rebellion, they could not advance, but were compelled to withdraw to their own Had they carried the fort and New Ulm, they would undoubtedly have pushed their success through the length of the Minnesota Valley and have carried the Winnebagoes into the war. The advantage gained to the whites by this check enabled them to organize and advance, and although the Indians, as will appear hereafter, gave us some hard fighting after Ridgley and New Ulm, their opportunity had passed from them and they were on the defensive. The battle of Oriscany, which was fought in the Revolutionary War in the valley of the Mohawk, was not much more of a fight than those we have been describing, yet it has been characterized as one of the decisive battles of the world, because it prevented a junction of the British forces under St. Ledger in the West, and Burgovne in the East, and made American independence possible. The importance of the battle of New Ulm has been recognized by the state in the appropriation of \$3,000, to erect a monument on the ground to commemorate the event, and in honor of the brave men who died in defense of its inhabitants.

#### EX-GOV. HENRY H. SIBLEY SELECTED AS COMMANDER.

The news of the outbreak reached Gov. Alexander Ramsey, at St. Paul, on Tuesday, the 19th of August. He at once hastened to Mendota, at the mouth of the Minnesota River, and requested Gov. Henry H. Sibley to accept the command of such forces as could be put into the field to punish the Indians. Sibley was the most experienced man in the state with the Sioux, having lived and traded among them since 1834, and, besides that, was a distinguished citizen of the state, having been its first governor. He immediately accepted the position, with the rank of colonel in the state militia. Fort Snelling, an old military post at the junction of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, had been utilized as a rendezvous for troops being recruited for the Civil War, and fortunately men were rapidly being mustered in. Col. Sibley started up the valley of the Minnesota on the 20th with four companies of the Sixth Regiment, and arrived at St. Peter on Friday, the 22d. Capt. A. D. Nelson of the regular army had been appointed colonel of the Sixth, and Wm. Crooks had been appointed lieutenant colonel of the Seventh. Col. Crooks conveyed the orders of the governor to Col. Nelson, overtaking him at Bloomington Ferry. On receipt of his orders, finding he was to report to Col. Sibley, he made the point of military etiquette that an officer of the regular army could not report to an officer of militia of the same rank, and turning over his command to Col. Crooks, he returned to St. Paul and handed in his resignation. It was accepted, and Col. Crooks appointed colonel of the Sixth.

On Sunday, the 24th, Col. Sibley's force at St. Peter was augmented by the arrival of some two hundred mounted men under command of William J. Cullen, formerly superintendent of Indian affairs, called the Cullen Guard. On the same day six more companies of the Sixth arrived, making up the full regiment; also, about one hundred more mounted men and several squads of volunteer militia. The mounted men were placed under the command of Colonel Samuel McPhail. By these accessions Col. Sibley's command numbered about 1,400 men. Although the numerical strength of this force was considerable, it was actually almost useless,—the ammunition did not fit the guns of the Sixth Regiment, and had to be made over. The horses of the mounted men, and the men themselves, were utterly inexperienced, undisciplined and practically unarmed. It was the best that the country afforded, but was probably about as poorly an equipped army as ever entered the field to face what I regard as the best warriors that ever fought on the North American continent; but, fortunately, the officers and men were all that could be desired. Col. Sibley I have spoken of. Col. Crooks was educated at West Point, and is a natural soldier and commander of men. These leaders were seconded by intelligent subordinates and enthusiastic men, and soon overcame their physical difficulties, but they were in utter ignorance of the strength, position or previous movements of the enemy; no news having reached them from either Ridgley or New Ulm. A mistake resulting in defeat would have been fatal. The mistake was not made.

On Saturday, the 23d, a detachment under Capt. E. St. Julien Cox was sent to the relief of New Ulm, and, as has been related, reached there on Sunday following. On Monday, the 25th, another squad under Capt. Anderson, consisting of forty mounted men and twenty soldiers conveyed in wagons, was also sent to New Ulm. They started about noon and made twenty miles. The next day they crossed the ferry and entered the town, to find it utterly deserted, all the inhabitants having been carried to Mankato the previous day, as before stated. Capt. Anderson's company immediately returned to St. Peter, reaching there about midnight. In this company were some of the leading men of St. Paul. Isaac V. D. Heard, who wrote the "History of the Sioux War;" Col. Girart Hewitt, one of the oldest settlers and most respected real estate dealers, and many others

who deserve mention. Col. Sibley left St. Peter on Tuesday, the 26th of August, and Capt. Anderson followed him on Wednesday, the 27th. The mounted men of the command, under Col. McPhail, with whom was a company from Minneapolis under Anson Northrup, an old frontiersman, arrived at the fort on the 27th and were the first relief that garrison received. Accompanying this advance guard was Capt. R. H. Chittenden of the First Wisconsin Cavalry. The main command, under Col. Sibley, reached the fort on the 28th, in the morning. Intrenchments were thrown up around the fort, cannon were properly placed, and a strong guard maintained. All the men of the Cullen Guard but ninety under Capt. Anderson returned home as soon as they found that the fort was safe. They were soon increased by the arrival of forty-seven men under Capt. Sterritt, and on the 1st of September Lieut. Col. Wm. R. Marshall of the Seventh Regiment arrived with a portion of his command. The force could have made a forward movement but for lack of ammunition and provisions which were long delayed.

### BATTLE OF BIRCH COULIE. 1

On the 31st of August a detail of Capt. Grant's company of infantry, 70 men of the Cullen Guard, under Capt. Anderson, and some citizens and other soldiers, in all about 150 men, under command of Major Joseph R. Brown, with 17 teams and teamsters, were sent to the Lower Agency to feel the enemy, bury the dead, and perform any other service that might arise. They met no signs of Indians, and Monday evening, September 1st, they encamped at the head of Birch Coulie, <sup>2</sup>

¹ There is some difference of opinion as to the correct spelling of this word, but it is found in this work spelled "coolie." It is well known that nearly all the names on our frontier are of French origin. The French verb "couler," to run, indicates a slow, trickling stream in a ravine, and wherever such rivulets were found, the voyageurs called the ravine a "coulie," probably a "coulée," as pronounced by them. There is no authority that I can find that justifies the spelling of the word "coolie." I therefore take the liberty of using what I regard as the true spelling — "coulie."

<sup>2</sup>As I regard the battle of Birch Coulie to be one of the most desperate Indian encounters that ever occurred on the American continent, I desire that all that is known of it should be recounted in this narrative. Judge James J. Egan of St. Paul was in the fight, and gave a very graphic history of it before the Ramsey County Veteran Association on March 6, 1880. I append his story as a note hereto, feeling that my readers will be pleased to know from one of the brave men who underwent the horrors of that siege, the full particulars which I am unable to give them. His description is as follows:

Battle of Birch Coulie, September, 1862. Extract from an Address delivered by Lieutenant James J. Egan, describing the Battle of Birch Coulie, delivered before the Ramsey County Veteran Association March 6, 1880.—At Fort Ridgley the difficulty of restraining and keeping men under discipline was made manifest. The company to which I belonged disbanded and turned homeward; Anson Northrup's black horse cavalry did likewise, and all of the "irregular hoss" except Jo Anderson's company abandoned the glories of war for the pleasanter paths of peace. I joined Captain Anderson's company, and the next day after doing so we were ordered, together with Captain Grant's Company A, Sixth Regiment of Infantry, to proceed to the agency at Redwood and beyond as an escort to a fatigue party and for observation. The whole force, including teamsters and fatigue party, consisted of one hundred and fifty men under command of Major Joe Brown, one of the oldest and most experienced Indian traders in the state. The men had confidence in old Joe Brown. It was supposed he could smell Indians afar off. He knew the country thoroughly, and we felt no special alarm. But on the way to Redwood Agency we encountered so many scenes of horror and desolation that we began to feel some inward fear. Here along the roadside were burnt houses and the bones of human beings. Among the grasses lay men in eternal sleep, mutilated and marred; to the limb of a tree hung a fair young boy; and when one of the men jumped from his horse and embracing the lifeless form of a man, cried out in the wild agony of grief, "My God, my God! My brother!" we sickened at heart.

A fatality seemed to hang over us from the moment we started. It was a slow march, necessarily sad, and grief and sadness settled over us all. Men were among us going out to look for their relatives and friends; Nathan Myrick for his brother, and others eager to obtain information concerning loved ones. We camped the first night opposite the Redwood Agency, under a huge bluff, a handful of Indians from the top of which could have slaughtered us all. It came my turn to go on guard at three o'clock in the morning, and from that to five being the fatal hours in which Indians were supposed to attack, I considered my scalp as good as gone. In fear and trembling I took my place near a haystack, with musket cocked, ready to fire — and then die. My life was, it seems, not fated to go out by mere fright, and I survived the night. We crossed the river at Redwood and beheld the initial battlefield of the Indian War. This was at Redwood Agency,

about thirteen miles above the fort. Lulled into a sense of security by not having seen any signs of Indians, the camp was chosen for its convenience to wood and water regardless of the question of defense. The result demonstrated the danger of ever feeling safe or of ever omitting any precautions while in a hostile Indian country. As I have learned since, from reliable Indian sources, the hostiles had gone toward the Upper Agency, after leaving New Ulm and the fort, where they concentrated all their forces and matured a plan to proceed down the valley of the Minnesota, to divide the command and attack Mankato and St. Peter simultaneously, taking the risk of evading the troops behind them. Had this program been carried out St. Peter would certainly have fallen, as it was entirely incapable of defense, and Mankato might have shared the same fate, although it had quite an efficient home guard, and I had a small force at South Bend and other outlying points placed there for its defense. In starting down the valley the attention of the Indians was attracted by Major Brown's detachment going into Birch Coulie. They stopped, and during the night surrounded the camp and in the gray of the morning opened a murderous fire upon it, keep-

where Little Crow gave the signal, and upon Lynde, Myrick, Quinn, Belland, Taylor and others, twenty-four in all, "suddenly as from the woods and the fields, suddenly as from the ground,

twenty-four in all, "suddenly as from the woods and the fields, suddenly as from the ground, yawning at their feet, leaped upon them with the flashing of cataracts, Death, the crowned phantom, with all the equipage of his terrors and the tragic war of his voice."

We found the agency buildings were all destroyed. Mr. Nathan Myrick discovered his brother's body and returned to the fort, as did also Mr. A. F. Knight and Frank Pulle, who had hitherto been with us of their own volition. The command here divided, Capt. Grant's company of infantry, with the fatigue party, taking the easterly bank of the river, and we, the cavalry, the westerly side. With a clear sky overhead, beautiful scenery all around, we forgot or became familiar with the scenes of slaughter, and cantered slowly and merrily along until we reached Little Crow's village. Here a number of the men dismounted, entered Little Crow's deserted house and many of the tenees, and began searching for mementoes to bring home as trophies of prowess. One man the tepees, and began searching for mementoes to bring home as trophies of prowess. One man the tepees, and began searching for mementoes to bring home as trophies of prowess. One man had an Indian drum, another a flag, others feathers, and a small molasses keg was proudly tied to the pommel of a saddle, to tell the story in after years that Little Crow had been bearded in his lair. Merrily marching along, crushing the wild flowers in our path, dismounting to gather plums on the wayside, and drink of the brooks that laughed as they glided along, we reveled in the sensuous wealth of nature, and resembled a picnic party more than soldiers in an enemy's country. About five o'clock in the afternoon we found Capt. Grant's party encamped within two hundred yards of Birch Coulle, and, dismounting, we all entered into the duties usually appertaining to camping for the night. The camp was in the shape of a circle on one side; the wagons constituted one half the circle with the horses picketed on the outside. The tents in the centre could not one-half the circle, with the horses picketed on the outside. The tents in the centre could not one-half the circle, with the horses picketed on the outside. The tents in the centre could not accommodate all, and the greater share of the mounted men laid down under the wagons and other convenient places. Maj. Galbraith was with us, David Redfield of St. Anthony, Wm. H. Grant of St. Paul, and other well-known persons. Folding our blankets about us, in the silent night, on the broad prairie; with the stars overhead, we laid down to pleasant dreams. At about four o'clock in the morning I heard a shot, and the next thing I remember of was the cry of Indians and Capt. Anderson yelling to his men, "Lay on your bellies and shoot, God d—n you!" Ten thousand muskets seemed to be going off. The men were stunned, horses frightened, and terror and fear seized hold of us all. We blazed away in return, without aim or other object than to give evidence that there were survivors of their murderous fire, and to prevent a charge on the camp. At this moment fifty Indians could have killed the entire force if they had charged upon us. It was a perfect surprise. The day preceding gave no sign of Indians. Joe Brown, half-breed scouts and the most experienced frontiersmen were as much astounded as if hell itself had unloaded 10,000 fiends upon our heads. But now the scene is changed, and as the red early dawn, cover-10,000 fiends upon our heads. But now the scene is changed, and as the red early dawn, covering everything with a halo of gold, revealed to our gaze what we supposed to be 2,000 Indians surrounding us on all sides, with leaders mounted on horses caparisoned with gay colors, and themrounding us on all sides, with leaders mounted on horses caparisoned with gay colors, and themselves radiant in feathers, war paint, and all the bright and brilliant habiliments of Indian chiefs, the scene seemed unreal, as if a page from the history of the crusades had been torn from the leaves of history and the Saracen chiefs of the plains of Asia transplanted to the new world. The fiercest yells and war-whoops, the shaking of blankets, the waving of flags to indicate new plans of movements of attack, the riding of horsemen here and there, were right before us, within about five hundred yards. Large bodies of Indians running continually, seeking new points of vantage, and taking orders from a chief, and all yelling and beating drums, made the scene unearthly. A shower of bullets continually fell upon us from all sides. The nature of the ground was such that with the coulie or raying on one side, where was a heavy growth of timber, and the rost an open prairie. the coulie or ravine on one side, where was a heavy growth of timber, and the rest an open prairie with little hillocks here and there, just beyond our camp, the Indians could pour in a fire on us from every direction and themselves be protected. Men were dead and dying in the small circle of our encampment; the horses were nearly all killed in the first half hour, and it looked as if our last hour had come on earth. To be scalped and quartered, our hearts cut out, gave us no comforting reflections. Several of the men went crazy, and jumping out to give a full view instantly

ing cover in some brush and timber, behind rolls in the prairie and in ravines. The slaughter was immense. Twenty-three were killed outright or mortally wounded and forty-five were severely wounded, while many received slight injuries; all the horses but one were killed, amounting to about ninety. The tents were made to resemble lace-work, so completely were they perforated with bullits, one hundred and four holes having been counted in one tent. The men fought like tigers; they used the dead horses for barricades, fighting behind their carcasses. They also dug pits with their knives, bayonets and any available implement. The fight continued uninterruptedly all Tuesday and Wednesday, the 2d and 3d of September, the men suffering dreadfully from want of water among their other miseries, but they held the enemy off gallantly all this time. On Wednesday morning sentinels at the fort reported firing in the direction of the agency. Col. Sibley dispatched Col. McPhail with fifty mounted men, Major McLaren with one hundred and five infantry, and Capt. Mark Hendricks with a mountain howitzer to their relief. They reached that afternoon a point supposed to be about three miles from where Major Brown's party were engaged. Here they were attacked by a large party of Indians and sent back for reinforce-

met death. We then began to dig, each man for himself, his grave as he expected. Three spades and one shovel were all the implements that could be found for use, but sabers and pocket knives and one snovel were all the implements that could be found for use, but sabers and pocket knives were utilized, and about noon we had dug holes in the ground that afforded some protection. Never for an instant did the firing on us cease. Suddenly someone would drop his musket and roll over to die. Individual instances of bravery were many and some few of cowardice. A fine looking man near me was unnerved; he did not shoot once, but kept crying out "O my God, my God!" George Turnbull, first lieutenant, pulled a revolver on him, cocked it, and said if he did not stop he would blow his brains out. He stopped. Bill Hart of St. Paul was there, and would be called brave among 10,000 brave men. He was the first to discover the Indians when on guard, and manifested courage and nerve. Capt. Anderson and George Turnbull had lots of "sand" in them, and never lost their presence of mind. About one declack in the afferment we "sand" in them, and never lost their presence of mind. About one o'clock in the afternoon we heard a loud report like that of a cannon. We were all startled, not knowing from whence the sound came. Could the Indians have captured a howitzer? And did they have artillerists among them to turn it upon us? A terrible fear seized us. Again it boomed. Could it be possible that we were saved? We were sixteen miles from Fort Ridgley, and how could knowledge of our situation have reached the fort? The silence of death prevailed in the camp. The movements of the Indians began to indicate something new, and after awhile again the boom of the cannon sounded in our ears and simultaneously every man jumped to his feet and gave a God-felt hurrah. The in our ears, and simultaneously every man jumped to his feet and gave a God-felt hurrah. The spirit of audacity we exhibited led to a renewed fire upon us, and we speedily sought our respective places of safety. That afternoon we did not hear the cannon again, and night coming on all hope of relief left our breasts, and each man sullenly and silently pursued his own meditations. It was a night of black despair. There seemed no hope. The cup of salvation had been snatched from our lips, and there was nothing to do but die. We expected to be starved to death, as anyone bold enough to raise up to put an arm into any wagon containing supplies was instantly shot. Our ammunition was almost exhausted, and each man laid his drawn saber near him and examined his musket, resolved not to fire again until the final moment came, when a fire would do some execution. It happened to be quite dark also, which added to the uncertainties of the night. The agony we suffered, expecting every moment we would be rushed upon, through that long, long agony we stateful, expecting every moment we would be lather depth through that one, long to night is indescribable. Each moment seemed hours, and hours eternity. A solitary camp-fire at Gray Bird's headquarters partly relieved the gloom, and the blanketed spectres stalking ever and anon in front of that fire seemed "ghosts or spirits of goblin damned." Gladly again we hail the morn gilding the horizon. We saw unusual movements and stir among our enemy. Their war-whoops were fiercer and their cries and gestures more frequent and emphatic. We expected the final hour had come when they would charge, and were prepared. The agony had been so intense that we felt a relief at the anticipated blow - no dread of death now lingered in the heart of any. Suddenly the boom of the cannon is again heard, and again and nearer and clearer, until its roar, usually terrible, sounded as the sweetest harmony of heaven. Confusion seems to pervade our enemies, and they are in full flight. But we did not move from our holes until Gen. Sibley, with a few officers, came right up to us, and then, and not till then, did we feel we were saved. The scene presented in our camp was a sickening one. Twenty-three men, black and discolored by the sun's rays, lay stark and dead in the small space; forty-five others seriously wounded and groaning and crying for water; the carcasses of ninety dead horses lying about, and a stench intolerable emanating from the whole ground. For thirty hours we had been under fire, and tasted neither

The story of our relief is soon told. Gen. Sibley's scout had from the high ground near Fort Ridgley, on the morning of Sept. 2, 1862, heard the firing. A party under charge of Col. McPhail was sent in our direction and to our relief. It was Col. McPhail's artillery we heard the first day, the Indians dividing their forces, one-half surrounding us and the other half compelling McPhail to send back for reinforcements. Then Gen. Sibley came with his entire command. The number

ments. Here Capt. Sheehan's bravery again made itself apparent. He carried the dispatch and ran the gantlet of many Indians, his noble horse being twice wounded, and dying at the moment he delivered his rider at the fort. The entire command of Col. Sibley at once moved forward, and met the second detachment after dark. At daylight the combined forces marched to Birch Coulie, and the Indians drew off. The scene that presented itself was heartrending. Thirteen were buried on the field and the wounded carried back to the fort. Dr. J. W. Daniels was fortunately with Major Brown's squad and remained uninjured, and with him and Dr. Alfred Muller, surgeon of the fort, the wounded fared well. Birch Coulie forms a most interesting event in the Sioux War. A detailed account of it may be found in both Mr. Heard's book and the report of the adjutant general of the state for 1862. Its occurrence, horrible as it proved to be, probably saved awful massacres at St. Peter and Mankato.

#### OCCURRENCES IN MEEKER COUNTY AND VICINITY.

While these events were passing, other portions of the state were being prepared for defense. In the region of Forest City, in Meeker county, and also in Hutchinson and at Glencoe, the excitement was intense. Capt. George C. Whitcomb obtained at St. Paul seventy five stand of arms and some ammunition. He left some of these arms at Hutchinson, and with the rest armed a company at Forest City of fifty-three men, twenty-five of whom were mounted. Captain Richard Strout of Company B, Ninth Regiment, was ordered to Forest City, and went there with his company. Gen. John H. Stevens of Glencoe was commander of the state militia for the counties of McLeod, Carver, Sibley and Renville, and as soon as he learned of the outbreak, erected a very substantial fortification of sawlogs at Glencoe, and that place was not disturbed by the savages. A company of volunteers was formed at Glencoe under Capt. A. H. Rouse; Company F of the Ninth Regiment, under Lieut. O. P. Stearns, and Company H of the same regiment (Captain W. R. Baxter); also, an independent company from Excelsior, and the Goodhue County Rangers (Capt. David L. Davis), all did duty at and about Glencoe during the continuance of the trouble, Captains Whitcomb and Strout with their companies making extensive reconnaissances into the surrounding counties, rescuing many refugees, and having several brisk and sharp encounters with the Indians, in which they lost several in killed and wounded. The presence of these troops in this region of country, and their active operations, prevented its depopulation, and saved the towns and much property from destruction. Many prominent citizens of this region were energetic in the work of defense. One in particular, Mr. J. E. Wheelock, then residing at Glencoe, was made a temporary aid of Gen. Stevens, and did good work. I wish I had space to record the many individual acts of bravery of these gentlemen. All I can say is, that they all did their duty, and saved that portion of our state from destruction.

#### PROTECTION OF SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

On the 29th of August I received a commission from the governor of the state, authorizing me to take command of the Blue Earth country, extending from New Ulm to the Iowa line, embracing the then western and southwestern frontier of

of Indians who attacked us was about four hundred. They were on their way to attack St. Peter or Mankato when their scouts encountered us in the afternoon of September 1st. They followed our trail and made the attack as related.

No engagement with Indians that I am aware of compares with the battle of Birch Coulie in its duration, in the disparity of numbers between the respective combatants and severity of loss sustained by the whites, in the desperate resistance of the besieged, in the tragic elements of death-dealing terror, save that on the Arickee fork of the Republican River on the 17th day of September, 1868, when the little band of Gen. Forsyth held at bay for days, with superhuman valor, the Cheyenne warriors of Roman Nose.

Time will magnify the significance of this Birch Coulie battle, and it will be remembered that it was fought by men without experience in war, those who had just enlisted in the service and those who had never enlisted, but who, on the first signal of danger, left their stores and other places of occupation, taking their lives in their hands for the protection of their people and the state.

the state. My powers were general—to raise troops, commission officers, subsist upon the country, and generally to do what, in my judgment, was best for the protection of this frontier. Under these powers, I located my headquarters at South Bend, being the extreme southern point of the Minnesota River, 30 miles below New Ulm, 4 from Mankato and about 50 from the Iowa line. maintained a guard of about 80 men, principally of Capt. Bierbauer's Mankato company, which was in my command at New Ulm, and reorganized, together with some citizens of St. Peter. We threw up some small intrenchments, but nothing worthy of mention. Troops began pouring in upon me from all quarters. Enough citizens of New Ulm had returned home to compose two good companies at that point. Company E of the Ninth Regiment, under Captain E. Jerome Dane, was stationed at Crisp's farm, about half-way between New Ulm and South Bend. Col. John R. Jones of Chatfield, then colonel of the Third Regiment, Minnesota Militia, collected about three hundred men, and reported to me at Garden City. They were organized into companies under Captains N. P. Colburn and Post, and many of them stationed at Garden City, where they erected a very complete fortification of sawlogs and other similar material. Others of this command were stationed at points along the Blue Earth River. Capt. Cornelius F. Buck of Winona raised a company of fifty-three men, all mounted, and started west. They reached Winnebago City, in the county of Faribault, on the 7th of September, where they reported to me, and were stationed at Chain Lakes, about twenty miles west of Winnebago City, and twenty of this company were afterward sent to Madelia. A stockade was erected by this company at Martin Lake. In the latter part of August Capt. A. J. Edgerton of Company B, Tenth Regiment, arrived at South Bend, and having made his report, was stationed at the Winnebago Agency, to keep watch on the Winnebagoes and cover Mankato from that direction. About the same time, Company F of the Eighth Regiment, under Capt. L. Aldrich, reported, and was stationed at New Ulm. E. St. Julien Cox, who had previously reinforced me at New Ulm, was commissioned a captain, and put in command of a force stationed at Madelia, in Watonwan county, composed of part of Capt. Bierbauer's and Capt. C. F. Buck's companies and some citizens, where they erected quite an artistic fortification of logs, with bastions. While there, an attack was made upon some citizens by the Indians, and several whites were killed.

#### BEHAVIOR OF THE PEOPLE.

It will be seen from this statement, that almost immediately after the evacuation of New Ulm, on the 25th of August, the most exposed part of the southern frontier was occupied by quite a strong force. It was not expected by me that any serious incursions would be made along this line, but the state of alarm and panic that prevailed among the people rendered it necessary to establish this cordon of military posts, to prevent an exodus of the inhabitants. No one who has not gone through the ordeal of an Indian insurrection can form any idea of the terrible apprehension that takes possession of a defenseless and non-combatant population under such circumstances. There is an element of mystery and uncertainty about the magnitude and movements of this enemy, and a certainty of his brutality, that inspires terror. The first notice of his approach is the crack of his rifle, and no one with experience in such struggles ever blames the timidity of citizens in exposed positions when assailed by these savages. I think, all things being considered, the people generally behaved very well. If the map of the state is consulted, taking New Ulm as the most northern point on the Minnesota River, it will be seen that the line of posts covered the frontier from that point down the river to South Bend, up the Blue Earth, southerly to Winnebago City, and nearly to the Iowa line. These stations were about sixteen miles apart, with two advanced points at Madelia and Chain Lakes, to the westward. No serious attack was made except at Madelia, while this line was held, but the country was scouted thoroughly in all directions, and a system of dispatch couriers established, by which headquarters was informed daily of everything that happened at each post.

Maj. General John Pope of the United States Army was ordered into Minnesota to conduct the Indian War in September. He made his headquarters at St. Paul, and, by his high rank, took command of all operations, though not exerting any visible influence on them; the fact being that all imminent danger to the frontier had been overcome by the state and its citizens before his arrival. In the latter part of September the citizen troops in my command were anxious to return to their homes, and on presentation of the case to General Pope, he ordered into the state a new regiment just mustered in in Wisconsin,—the Twenty-fifth,—commanded by Colonel M. Montgomery, who was instructed to relieve my force. He appeared at South Bend about the 1st of October, and after having fully informed him of all that had transpired, and given him my views as to the future, I turned my command over to him in the following order. I give it because it succinctly presents the situation of affairs at the time:

"[Order No. 203.]

"Headquarters Indian Expedition, Southern Frontier, "South Bend, Oct. 5, 1862.

"To the Soldiers and Citizens who have been, and are now, engaged in the Defense of the Southern Frontier:

"On the 18th of August last your frontier was invaded by the Indians. You promptly rallied for its defense. You checked the advance of the enemy, and defeated him in two severe battles at New Ulm. You have held a line of frontier posts extending over a distance of one hundred miles. You have erected six substantial fortifications, and other defensive works of less magnitude. You have dispersed marauding bands of savages that have hung upon your lines. You have been uniformly brave, vigilant and obedient to orders. By your efforts the war has been confined to the border; without them it would have

penetrated into the heart of the state.

"Major General Pope has assumed the command of the Northwest, and will control future operations. He promises a vigorous prosecution of the war. Five companies of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Regiment and five hundred cavalry from Iowa are ordered into the region now held by you, and will supply the places of those whose terms of enlistment shortly expire. The Department of the Southern Frontier, which I have had the honor to command, will, from the date of this order, be under the command of Colonel M. Montgomery of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, whom I take pleasure in introducing to the troops and citizens of that department as a soldier and a man to whom they may confide their interests and the safety of their country with every assurance that they will be protected and defended.

7'Pressing public duties of a civil nature demand my absence temporarily from the border. The intimate and agreeable relations we have sustained toward each other, our union in danger and adventure, cause me regret in leaving you, but will hasten my return. "Charles E. Flandrau,

"Colonel, Commanding Southern Frontier."

This practically ended my connection with the war; all matters yet to be related took place in other parts of the state, under the command of Colonel Sibley and others.

#### COL. SIBLEY MOVES UPON THE ENEMY.

We left Colonel Sibley on the 4th of September at Fort Ridgley, having just relieved the unfortunate command of Major Joseph R. Brown, after their fight at Birch Coulie. Knowing that the Indians had in their possession many white captives, and having their rescue alive uppermost in his mind, the colonel left on the battlefield at Birch Coulie the following communication attached to a stake, driven in the ground, feeling assured that it would fall into the hands of Little Crow, the leader of the Indians:

"If Little Crow has any proposition to make, let him send a half-breed to me, and he shall be protected in and out of camp.
"H. H. SIBLEY,

"Colonel, Commanding Military Expedition."

The note was found and answered by Little Crow in a letter rather irrelevant to the question most desired by Col. Sibley, dated at Yellow Medicine, September 7th, and delivered by two half-breeds.

Col. Sibley returned the following answer by the bearers:

"LITTLE CROW: You have murdered many of our people without any sufficient cause. Return me the prisoners under a flag of truce, and I will talk with you then like a man.

"H. H. SIBLEY,
"Colonel, Commanding Military Expedition."

No response was received to this letter until September 12th, when Little Crow sent another, saying he had one hundred and fifty-five prisoners not including those held by the Si-si-ton and Wak-pay-ton, who were at Lac qui Parle, and were coming down. He also gave assurances that the prisoners were faring well. Col. Sibley, on the 12th of September, sent a reply by Little Crow's messengers, saying no peace could be made without a surrender of the prisoners, but not promising peace on any terms, and charging the commission of nine murders since the receipt of Little Crow's last letter. The same messenger that brought this letter from Little Crow also delivered quite a long one from Wabasha and Taopee, two lower chiefs who claimed to be friendly, and desired a meeting with Col. Sibley, suggesting two places where it could be held. The colonel cautiously replied that he would march in three days; that he was powerful enough to crush all the Indians; that they might approach his column in open day with a flag of truce, and place themselves under his protection. On the receipt of this letter, a large council was held at which nearly all the annuity Indians were present. Several speeches were made by Upper and Lower Sioux. Some in favor of a continuance of the war, and "dying in the last ditch," and some in favor of a surrender of the prisoners and seeking peace. I will give one of the harangues on each side in order that the reader may know the feeling that

## COUNCIL IN THE INDIAN CAMP.

Mazza-wam-nu-na, a Lower Indian, spoke as follows: "You men who talk of leaving us and delivering up the captives, talk like children. You believe if you do so the whites will think you have acted as their friends and will spare your lives. They will not, and you ought to know it. You say that the whites are too strong for us, and that we will all have to perish. Well, by sticking together and fighting the whites, we will live at all events for a few days, when by the course you propose we would die at once. Let us keep the prisoners with

us and let them share our fate. That is all the advice I have to give."

Paul Maza-ku-ta-ma-ne, on the other hand, spoke as follows: "I am going to tell you what I think and what I am ready to do, now and hereafter. You M'Dewakonton and Wakpekute Indians have been with the white men a great deal longer than the Upper Indians. Yet I, who am an Upper Indian, have put on white men's clothes, and consider myself now a white man. I was very much surprised to hear that you had been killing the settlers, for you have had the advice of the preachers for so many years. Why did you not tell us you were going to kill them? I ask you the question again, Why did you not tell us? You make no answer. The reason was, if you had done so, and we had counseled together you would not have been able to had done so. together you would not have been able to have involved our young men with you. When we older men heard of it we were so surprised that we knew not what to do. By your involving our young men without consulting us you have done us a great injustice. I am now going to tell you something you don't like. You have gotten our people into this difficulty through your incitements to its rash young soldiers without a council being called and our consent being obtained, and I shall use all the means I can to get them out of it without reference to you. I am opposed to their continuing this war, or of committing further outrages, and I warn you not to do it. I have heard a great many of you say that you were brave men and could whip the whites. This is a lie. Persons who will cut women and children's throats are squaws and cowards. You say

the whites are not brave. You will see. They will not, it is true, kill women and children, as you have done, but they will fight you who have arms in your hands. I am ashamed of the way you have acted toward the captives. Fight the whites if you desire to, but do it like brave men. Give me the captives and I will carry them to Fort Ridgley. I hear one of you say that if I take them there the soldiers will shoot me. I will take the risk. I am not afraid of death, but I am opposed to the way you act toward the prisoners. If any of you have the feelings of men, you will give them up. You may look as fierce at me as you please, but I shall ask you once, twice and ten times to deliver these women and children to their friends. That is all I have to say."

Maza-ku-ta-ma-ne, or "The man who shoots metal as he walks," the last speaker, it will be remembered was one of the Indians who volunteered to go and ransom Miss Gardner in 1857 from captivity in Ink-pa-du-ta's band. He was a very sensible man, and before this outbreak the president of the Hazelwood Republic, an organization perfected by Messrs. Riggs and Williamson, missionaries at the Yellow Medicine River. To fully appreciate the courage necessary to stand before this infuriated crowd of savages and talk to them as he did, the reader must know that every man of them had a gun in his hand, with no restraint upon his using it at any moment, and had some young fellow shot him down he would undoubtedly have received the plaudits of the assembly. These speeches were taken down by Mr. I. V. D. Heard, from the lips of the men who made them, shortly after the surrender at Camp Release.

Ta-tan-ka-na-ji, Standing Buffalo, arrived shortly afterward and another great council was held at which Paul made another strong speech in favor of peace and the surrender of the prisoners. Among other things he said: "In fighting the whites you are fighting the thunder and lightning." In reference to a remark someone had made about getting aid from the British, he said: "You say you can make a treaty with the British Government. That is impossible. Have you not yet come to your senses? They are also white men, and neighbors and friends to the soldiers. They are ruled by a petticoat, and she has the tender heart of a squaw. What will she do for men who have committed

the murders you have?"

This correspondence was kept up for several days, quite a number of letters coming from the Indians to Col. Sibley, but with no satisfactory results. the 18th of September Col. Sibley determined to move on the enemy; and on that day camp was broken at the fort, a boat was constructed, and the crossing of the Minnesota River effected near the fort to prevent the possibility of an am-The expedition safely crossed the river, and the first camp was made two miles above the crossing point. Col. Sibley's forces consisted of the Sixth Regiment under Col. Crooks, about three hundred men of the Third Regiment under Major Welch, several companies of the Seventh Regiment under Col. Wm. R. Marshall, a small number of mounted men under Col. McPhail, and a battery under the command of Capt. Mark Hendricks. The Third Regiment had been mustered into the service of the United States, but had been surrendered to the Confederates at Murfreesboro in Tennessee; the officers were nearly all made prisoners and held for exchange, and the privates paroled. They were sent to Jefferson Barracks in Missouri, and on the breaking out of the Indian War were called home to aid in its suppression. Major Welch and Lieutenant Olin were the only commissioned officers in the regiment when it was with Col. Sibley. The expedition moved up the river without encountering any opposition until the morning after the 23d of September. Indians had been in sight during all the march, carefully watching the movements of the troops, and several messages of defiance were found attached to fences and houses.

## BATTLE OF WOOD LAKE.

On the evening of the 22d the expedition camped at Lone Tree Lake, about two miles from the Yellow Medicine River, and about three miles east from Wood Lake. Early next morning several foraging teams belonging to the Third Regiment were fired upon. They returned the fire and retreated toward the

camp. At this juncture the Third Regiment, without orders, sallied out, crossed a deep ravine, and soon engaged the enemy. They were ordered back by the commander, and had not reached camp before Indians appeared on all sides in great numbers, many of them in the ravine between the Third Regiment and the camp. Thus began the battle of Wood Lake. Capt. Hendricks opened with his cannon, and the howitzer, under the direct conduct of Col. Sibley, poured in It has since been learned that Little Crow had appointed ten of his best men to kill Col. Sibley at all hazards, and that the colonel's shells, directed by his own hand, fell into this special band and dispersed them. Capt. Hendricks pushed his cannon to the head of the ravine and raked it with great effect, and Col. Marshall, with three companies of the Seventh and Capt. Grant's company of the Sixth, charged down the ravine on a double-quick and routed the Indians. About eight hundred of the command were engaged in the fight, and met about an equal number of Indians. Our loss was four killed and between forty and fifty wounded. Maj. Welch was shot in the leg, but, fortunately, not fatally. The Third, and the Renville Rangers, under Capt. James Gorman, bore the brunt of the fight, which lasted an hour and a half, and sustained the most of the losses. Col. Sibley, in his official report of the engagement, gives great credit to his staff and all his command. An-pay-tu-tok-a-cha, or Other Day, was with the whites, and took a conspicuous part in the fray. It was he, with Paul Maza-kuta-ma-ne, who rescued Miss Gardner from the Ink-pa-du-ta band, acted as my guide on the expedition in which we killed Ink-pa-du-ta's son, and was the means of saving the forty odd whites at the Yellow Medicine Agency by giving them timely notice of the coming storm.

Thus ended the battle of Wood Lake. It was an important factor in the war, as it was about the first time the Indians engaged large forces of well-organized troops in the open country, and their utter discomfiture put them on the run. It will be noticed that I have not in any of my narratives of battles fought used the stereotyped expression, "Our losses were so many, but the losses of the enemy were much greater, but as they always carry off their dead and wounded, it is impossible to give exact figures." The reason why I have not made use of this statement is because I don't believe it. The philosophy of Indian war is to kill your enemy and not get killed yourself, and they take cover, when they can, better and more effectually than any other people. In all our Indian wars, South and North, East and West, with regulars or militia, I believe it would not be an exaggeration to say that the whites have lost ten to one in killed and wounded. But the battle of Wood Lake was quite an open fight, and so rapidly conducted and concluded, that we have a very accurate account of the loss of the enemy; he had no time or opportunity to withdraw his dead. Fifteen dead were found upon the field, and one prisoner was taken alive and wounded. many others were wounded who were able to escape. For full particulars of the battle of Wood Lake, see narratives of the Sixth and Seventh regiments in this volume. After this fight Col. Sibley retired to the neighborhood of an Indian camp located nearly opposite the mouth of the Chippewa River where it empties into the Minnesota, and there encamped. This point was afterward named Camp Release, from the fact that the prisoners held by the enemy were here delivered to Col. Sibley's command. We will leave Col. Sibley and his troops at Camp Release, and narrate the important events that transpired on the Red River of the North at and about Fort Abercrombie, returning to Camp Release, where the most interesting occurrences of the war, outside of actual hostilities, subsequently occurred.

## FORT ABERCROMBIE.

The United States Government, about the year 1858, erected a military post on the west side of the Red River of the North, at a place then known as Graham's Point, between what are now known as the cities of Breckenridge and Fargo. Like most of the frontier posts of that day, it was not constructed with reference to defense, but more as a depot for troops and military stores. It was then in the midst of the Indian country, and is now in Richland county, North Dakota. The troops

that had garrisoned the fort had been sent South to aid in suppressing the Southern Rebellion, and their place had been supplied by one company of the Fifth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, which was commanded by Captain John Van der Horck. There was a place called Georgetown about fifty miles down the river, and north of the fort, at which were some settlers, and a depot of stores for the company engaged in the navigation of the river. At the commencement of the Indian outbreak, Capt. Van der Horck had detailed about half of his company to Georgetown to protect the interests centered at that point.

About the 20th of August news reached the fort from the Yellow Medicine Agency that trouble was expected from the Indians. An expedition was on the way to Red Lake to make a treaty with the Chippewa Indians, which consisted of the commissioners and party, accompanied by a train of thirty loaded wagons and a herd of two hundred cattle. On the 23d of August news reached the fort that a large body of Indians, estimated at five hundred, were on the way to capture this party. A courier was immediately dispatched to the train, and it at once sought refuge in the fort. Runners were also sent to all the settlements in the vicinity, and the warning spread of the approaching danger. Happily, nearly all the surrounding people gained the fort before the enemy arrived. The detachment stationed at Georgetown was also called in. A mail coach that left the fort on the 22d fell into the hands of the Indians, who killed the driver and

destroyed the mail.

The garrison had been strengthened by about fifty men capable of duty from the refugees, but they were unarmed. Capt. Van der Horck at once strengthened his post by all means in his power and endeavored to obtain reinforcements. Captain Freeman, with about sixty men, started from St. Cloud to relieve the garrison at Abercrombie, but on reaching Sauk Centre the situation appeared so alarming that it was deemed impossible to proceed with so small a force, and no addition could be made to it at Sauk Centre. Attempts were made to reinforce the fort from other points. Two companies were sent from Snelling, and got as far as Sauk Centre, but the force was even then deemed inadequate to proceed to Abercrombie. Part of the Third Regiment was also dispatched from Snelling to its relief on September 6th. Another expedition, consisting of the companies under command of Captains George Atkinson and Rollo Banks, with a squad of about sixty men of the Third Regiment under command of Sergeant Dearborn, together with a field-piece under Lieutenant Robert J. McHenry, was formed and placed under the command of Captain Emil A. Burger. This command started on September 10th, and after a long and arduous march reached the fort on the 23d of September, finding the wearied and anxious garrison still in possession. Captain Burger had been reinforced at Wyman's Station, on the Alexandria road, on the 19th of September, by the companies of Captains Freeman and Barrett, who had united their men on the 14th and started for the fort. The relief party amounted to quite four hundred men by the time it reached its destination.

While this long-delayed relief was on its way, the little garrison at the fort had its hands full to hold its position. On the 30th of August a large body of Indians made a bold raid on the post, and succeeded in stampeding and running off nearly two hundred head of cattle and one hundred head of horses and mules, which were grazing on the prairie. Some fifty of the cattle afterward escaped and were restored to the post by a scouting party. This band of marauders did not, however, attack the fort. No one who has not experienced it can appreciate the mortification of seeing an enemy despoil you of your property when you are powerless to resist. An attack was made on the fort on the 3d of September and some stacks burned and a few horses captured. Several men were killed on both sides, and Capt. Van der Horck was wounded in the right arm by an accidental shot from one of his own men. On September 6th a second attack was made by a large force of Indians, which lasted nearly all day, in which we lost two men killed and several wounded. No further attack was made until the 26th of September, when Captain Freeman's company was fired upon while watering their horses in the river. The Indians were routed and pursued by Capt. Free-

man's company, and a squad of the Third Regiment men with a howitzer. Their camp was captured, which contained quite an amount of plunder. A light skirmish took place on the 29th of September, in which the enemy was routed, and this affair ended the siege of Fort Abercrombie. For a full and detailed account of the siege of Abercrombie, see history of the Fifth Regiment in this volume.

#### CAMP RELEASE.

Col. Sibley's command made Camp Release on the 26th day of September. This camp was located in the near vicinity of a large Indian camp of about one hundred and fifty tepees. These Indians were composed of Upper and Lower Sioux, and had generally been engaged in all the massacres that had taken place since the outbreak. They had with them some two hundred and fifty prisoners, women and children, whites and half-breeds. Only one white man was found in the camp, George Spencer, who had been desperately wounded at the Lower Agency and saved from death by an Indian friend of his.

The desire on the part of the troops to attack and punish these savages was intense, but Col. Sibley kept steadily in mind that the rescue of the prisoners was his first duty, and he well knew that any demonstration of violence would immediately result in the destruction of all the captives. He therefore wisely overruled all hostile inclinations. The result was a general surrender of the whole camp, together with all the prisoners. As soon as the safety of the captives was assured, inquiry was instituted as to the participation of these Indians in the massacres and outrages which had so recently been perpetrated. Many cases were soon developed of particular Indians who had been guilty of the grossest atrocities, and the commander decided to form a military tribunal to try the offenders.

#### TRIAL OF INDIANS.

The state has occasion to congratulate itself on two things in this connection. First, that it had so just and wise a man as Col. Sibley to select this important tribunal; and, second, that he had at his command such admirable material from which to make his selection. It must be remembered that this court entered upon its duties with the lives of hundreds of men at its absolute disposal. Whether they were Indians or any other kind of people, the fact must not be overlooked that they were human beings, and the responsibility of the tribunal was correspondingly great. Col. Sibley at this date sent me a dispatch, showing his intentions in the matter of the result of the trials. It is as follows:

> "CAMP RELEASE, NINE MILES BELOW LAC QUI PARLE, "Sept. 25, 1862.

"COLONEL:

After speaking of a variety of matters concerning the disposition of troops who were in my command, the battle of Wood Lake, - which he characterizes as a "smart conflict we had with the Indians," - the rescue of the prisoners, and

other matters which are irrelevant to the question in hand, he adds:

"N. B.—I am encamped near a camp of one hundred and fifty lodges of friendly Indians and half-breeds, but have had to purge it of suspected characters. I have apprehended sixteen supposed to have been connected with the late outrages, and have appointed a military commission of five officers to try them. If found guilty, they will be forthwith executed, although perhaps it will be a stretch of my authority. If so, necessity must be my justification. "Yours,

"H. H. SIBLEY."

On the 28th day of September an order was issued convening this court martial. It was composed of William Crooks, colonel of the Sixth Regiment, president, William R. Marshall, lieutenant colonel of the Seventh Regiment; Captains Grant and Bailey of the Sixth, and Lieutenant Olin of the Third. Others were subsequently added as necessity required. All these men were of mature years,

prominent in their social and general standing as citizens, and as well equipped as any persons could be to engage in such serious work. What I regard as the most important feature in the composition of this extraordinary court is the fact that the Hon. Isaac V. D. Heard, an experienced lawyer of St. Paul, who had been for many years the prosecuting attorney of Ramsey county and was thoroughly versed in criminal law, was on the staff of Col. Sibley, and was by him appointed recorder of the court. Mr. Heard, in the performance of a duty, was above prejudice and passion, and could treat a case of this nature as dispassionately as if it was a mere misdemeanor. Lieut. Olin was judge advocate of the court, but as the trials progressed the evidence was all put in and the records kept by Mr. Heard. Some changes were made in the personnel of the court from time to time, as the officers were needed elsewhere, but no changes lessened the dignity or character of the tribunal. I make these comments because the trials took place at a period of intense excitement, and persons unacquainted with the exact facts may be led to believe that the court was "organized to convict," and was unfair in its decisions. The names of Col. Wm. Crooks and Gov. Wm. R. Marshall are a sufficient refutation of any charge of such nature, if any was or

ever may be made.

The court sat some time at Camp Release, and disposed of quite a number of cases. It then adjourned to the Lower Agency, and again heard many cases. From there it proceeded to Mankato, and examined into the question of participation in the outbreak by the Winnebagoes, but convicted none of that tribe, which proves that they acted judicially and not upon unreliable evidence. There was no lack of rumor and positive charges that many of the Winnebagoes were inculpated. The court wound up its sittings at Fort Snelling, after a series of sessions lasting from Sept. 30 to Nov. 5, 1862, during which time 425 Indians and half-breeds, including the mulatto, Godfrey, were arraigned and tried. Of these 321 were found guilty of the offenses charged, of whom 303 were sentenced to death, and the rest condemned to various terms of imprisonment, according to the nature of their crimes. The condemned prisoners were removed to Mankato, where they were confined in a large jail, constructed for the purpose, of logs, and guarded by a strong command of troops. On the way down, as the party having charge of the prisoners passed through New Ulm, they found the people engaged in disinterring their dead, who had been hastily buried in the streets where they fell during the fights at that place. The sight of the Indians so enraged the people that a general attack was made on the wagons in which they were chained together. The attacking force was principally composed of women armed with clubs, stones, knives, hot water, and similar weapons. Of course the guard could not shoot or bayonet a woman, but they got the prisoners through the town, with the loss of one killed and many battered and bruised.

While this court martial was in session, the news of its proceedings reached the Eastern cities, and a great outcry was raised that Minnesota was contemplating a dreadful massacre of Indians. Many influential bodies of well-intentioned but ill-informed people besieged President Lincoln to put a stop to the proposed executions. The president sent for the records of the trials, and turned them over to his legal and military advisers, to decide which were the more flagrant cases. On the 6th day of December, 1862, President Lincoln made the following

order:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, "Washington, Dec. 6, 1862.

"Brigadier General H. H. SIBLEY,

"St. Paul, Minn .:

"Ordered, that of the Indians and half-breeds sentenced to be hanged by the military commission composed of Colonel Crooks, Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, Captain Grant, Captain Bailey and Lieutenant Olin, and lately sitting in Minnesota, you cause to be executed on Friday, the 19th day of December, instant, the following named, to-wit:

Here follows the names of thirty-nine Indians and their numbers on the

record of conviction.

"The other condemned prisoners you will hold subject to further orders, taking care that they neither escape nor are subjected to any unlawful violence."

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
"President of the United States."

Colonel Sibley had been appointed by President Lincoln a brigadier general on the 29th of September, 1862, on account of his success at the battle of Wood Lake, the announcement of his promotion being in a telegram, as follows:

"Washington, D. C., Sept. 29, 1862.

"Major General Pope, "St. Paul, Minn.:

"Colonel Henry Hastings Sibley is made brigadier general for his judicious fight at Yellow Medicine. He should be kept in command of that column and every possible assistance sent to him.

"H. W. HALLECK, "General-in-Chief."

His commission as brigadier general was not issued until March 26, 1864, but, of course, this telegram amounted to an appointment to the position, and if accepted, as it was, made him subject to the orders of the president. So, notwithstanding his dispatch to me, stating that the Indians, if convicted, would be forthwith executed, he could not very well carry out such an important duty without first submitting it to the federal authorities, of which he had become a part.

My view of the question has always been, that when the court martial was organized Colonel Sibley had no idea that more than 20 or 25 of the Indians would be convicted, which is fairly inferable from his dispatch to me, in which he says he had "apprehended 16 supposed to have been connected with the late outrages." But when the matter assumed the proportions it did, and he found some 300 men to kill, he was very glad to shift the responsibility to higher authority. Any humane man would have been of the same mind. I have my own views also of the reasons for the action of the general Government in eliminating from the list of the condemned all but thirty-nine. It was not because these thirty-nine were more guilty than the rest, but because we were engaged in a great civil war, and the eyes of the world were upon us. Had these three hundred men been executed, the charge would undoubtedly have been made by the South that the North was murdering prisoners of war, and the authorities at Washington knew full well that the other nations of the earth were not capable of making the proper discrimination, and deemed it safer not to incur the odium which might follow from such an accusation.

## EXECUTION OF THIRTY-EIGHT CONDEMNED INDIANS.

The result of the matter was that the order of the president was obeyed, and on the 26th of December, 1862, thirty-eight of the condemned Indians were executed by hanging at Mankato, one having been pardoned by the president. Cotemporaneous history, or rather general public knowledge of what actually took place, says that the pardoned Indian was hanged and one of the others liberated by mistake. As an historian I do not assert this to be a fact, but as a citizen, thoroughly well informed of current events at the time of this execution, I believe it to be true. The hanging of the thirty-eight was done on one gallows, constructed in a square form, capable of sustaining ten men on each side. They were placed upon a platform facing inwards, and dropped by the cutting of a rope, all at one time. The execution was successful in all its details, and reflects credit on the ingenuity and engineering skill of Capt. Burt of Stillwater, who was intrusted with the construction of the deadly machine. The remnant of the condemned Indians was, after some time, taken down to Davenport, in Iowa, and held in confinement until the excitement had generally subsided, when they were sent west of the Missouri and set free. An Indian never forgets what he regards an injury, and never forgives an enemy. It is my opinion that all the troubles that have transpired since the liberation of these Indians, with the

tribes inhabiting the Western plains and mountains, have grown out of the evil counsels of these savages. The only proper course to have pursued with them, when it was decided not to hang them, was to have exiled them to some remote post,—say, the Dry Tortugas,—where communication with their people would have been impossible, set them to work on fortifications or other public works,

and have allowed them to pass out by life limitation.

The execution of the Indians practically terminated the Indian campaign for the year 1862; no other event worthy of detailed record having occurred. the Indian War was far from being over, and it was deemed prudent to keep within the state a sufficient force of troops to resist further attacks, and to inaugurate an aggressive campaign in the coming year. The whole of the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth regiments, the Mounted Rangers, and squads of artillery, scouts and other organizations were wintered in the state at various points along the more exposed frontier, and in 1863 a formidable expedition, under command of General Sibley, was sent out from Minnesota to crush the enemy, which was to be aided and co-operated with by another expedition of equal proportions under General Alfred Sully, which was to start from Sioux City, on the Missouri. After the Indians came down the river and attacked our men at Birch Coulie, Little Crow and a large part of his followers branched off and went to the vicinity of Acton, and there attacked the command under Capt. Richard Strout, where a severe battle ensued, in which several of Capt. Strout's men were killed. On the 3d of July, 1863, Crow ventured down to the neighborhood of Hutchinson with his young son, probably to get something which he had hidden, or to steal horses. While picking berries, a farmer named Lampson, who was in search of his cows, saw him and shot him dead. His scalp now decorates the walls of the Historical Society.

#### CAMPAIGN OF 1863.

The remnant of Little Crow's followers were supposed to be rendezvoused at Devil's Lake, in Dakota Territory, and reinforced by large bodies of the Upper Sioux. An expedition against them was devised by Gen. Pope, to be commanded by Gen. Sibley. It was to assemble at a point near the mouth of the Red Wood River, some twenty or twenty-five miles above Fort Ridgley. On the 7th day of June, 1863, General Sibley arrived at the point of departure, which was named Camp Pope in honor of the commanding general. The force composing the expedition under General Sibley was as follows: One company of Pioneers under Capt. Chase, 10 companies of the Sixth Regiment under Col. Crooks; 8 companies of the Tenth Regiment under Col. Baker, 9 companies of the Seventh Regiment under Lieutenant Col. Marshall, 8 pieces of artillery under Capt. Jones, 9 companies of Minnesota Mounted Rangers under Col. McPhail, 75 Indian scouts under Major Brown, George McLeod and Major Dooley; in all, 3,052 infantry, 800 cavalry, 148 artillerymen. This command, from the nature of the country it was compelled to traverse, had to depend upon its own supply train, and was accompanied by 225 six-mule wagons. The staff was complete, consisting of Adjutant Gen. Olin, Brigade Commissary Forbes, Assistant Commissary and Ordnance Officer Atchinson, Commissary Clerk Spencer, Quartermaster Corning, Assistant Quartermaster Kimball, Aids-de-camp, Lieutenants Pope, Beever, A. St. Clair, Flandrau and Hawthorne; Chaplain, Rev. S. R. Riggs.

The column moved from Camp Pope June 16, 1863. The weather was intensely hot, and the country over which the army had to march was entirely wild and uninhabited. At first the Indian retreat was in the direction of the British line, but for some reason it was discovered that the movement of the Indians was changed in the direction of the Missouri River. They had probably heard that General Sully was delayed by low water, and hoped to cross to the west bank of that stream before his arrival to intercept them; and with the further hope, no doubt, that they would be reinforced by the Sioux inhabiting the country west of the Missouri. On the 4th of July the expedition reached the Big Bend of the Sheyenne River. On the 17th of July General Sibley received reliable information that the main body of the Indians were moving toward the

Missouri, which was confirmed at Camp Atchison on the 20th of July, by a visit to the camp of some three hundred Chippewa half-breeds, led by a Catholic priest, named Father Andre. On becoming satisfied that the best fruits of the march could be obtained by bending toward the Missouri, the general decided to relieve his command of as much *impedimenta* as was consistent with comfort and safety, and would facilitate and increase the rapidity of its movements. He therefore formed a permanent post at Camp Atchison, which is located about fifty miles southeasterly from Devil's Lake, where he left all the sick and broken-down men, and a large portion of his ponderous train, with a sufficient guard to defend them if attacked. He then immediately started for the Missouri with 1,436 infantry, 520 cavalry, 100 pioneers and artillery, and 25 days' rations. On July 22d he crossed the James River, forty-eight miles west of Camp Atchison, and on the 24th had reached the vicinity of Big Mound, beyond the second ridge of the Missouri Coteau. Here the scouts reported large bodies of Indians, with Red.Plume and Standing Buffalo among them.

## BATTLE OF BIG MOUND.

On the 24th of July, in anticipation of an attack from the large force supposed to be in the neighborhood, the general corralled his train and threw up earthworks for its protection, so as to enable it to be defended by a smaller force than would be necessary if it was uncovered. The Indians soon appeared in considerable numbers. Dr. Weiser, surgeon of the First Minnesota Rangers, who had resided at Shakopee many years, and supposed he recognized some old acquaintances among the Indians, incautiously approached them, and was immediately shot dead. Lieutenant Freeman, who was at some distance from the camp, was also killed. At 3 P. M., in the midst of a terrific thunderstorm, the battle opened. The First Battalion of Cavalry, under Col. McPhail, supported by two companies of the Seventh Infantry, advanced to divide the Indians. The Sixth Regiment, under Col. Crooks, and part of the Seventh deployed on the right of the camp, while Lieut. Col. Averill, with two companies, deployed on the left. Col. Marshall, with five companies of the Seventh, advanced up a ravine. Col. Baker, with part of the Tenth, was retained to guard the camp. Gen. Sibley, supported by one company of the Tenth under Captain Edgerton, took a six pounder onto an eminence and opened fire on the enemy, who were occupying the head of the ravine. A general advance was ordered. The Indians, about 1,500 strong, retreated before the troops in the direction of their camp, situate some five miles to the southward, and a general panic ensued, the Indian camp was abandoned, and the whole throng, men, women and children, fled before the advancing forces. They were closely pursued by Col. McPhail, supported by the Seventh, part of the Tenth, and Whipple's section of a battery. Numerous charges were made on the fleeing enemy amid the roaring of the thunder and the flashing of the lightning. One private was killed by lightning and Col. McPhail's saber was knocked out of his hand by the same force.

The Indians are reported to have lost in this fight eighty killed and wounded, and they also lost nearly all their camp equipment, which was strewn along their trail in reckless profusion, as it was abandoned in their flight. The cavalry pursued them about fifteen, and the infantry about ten, miles beyond the original point of the engagement. An order sent by Lieutenant Beever to the pursuers to bivouac where night caught them was misdelivered or misunderstood, and the pursuing column returned and was met the next morning by the advancing force just about the time of starting. This misfortune gave the Indians at least two days' advantage, and they did not fail to make the most of it, putting as wide a gap between themselves and their pursuers as possible. The part of the command which had joined in the pursuit was worn-out with fatigue and want of water, and the whole force was compelled to rest for a day. The battle of Big Mound, as this engagement was called, was a decided victory, and counted heavily in the scale of advantage, as it put the savages on the run for a place of safety and materially disabled them from prosecuting further hostilities.

#### BATTLE OF DEAD BUFFALO LAKE.

On the 26th the command again moved forward in the direction of the fleeing Indians. Their abandoned camp was passed on that day early in the morning. About noon the scouts reported Indians, and large bodies of them became visible. A skirmish line under Col. Crooks was thrown out, supported by Capt. Chase and his Pioneers and Whipple's section of six-pounders. The savages attempted a flank movement on the left, which was checked by Capt. Taylor and his Mounted Rangers. Another attack was made, which was repulsed by Lieut. Col. Averill with two companies of the Sixth, aided by Capt. Taylor's Rangers, who came to his assistance. A running fight was kept up until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when a bold dash was made to stampede the animals, which were herded on the bank of a lake, but this attempt was promptly met and defeated by Wilson's and Davy's companies of cavalry and six companies of the Sixth under Major McLaren, who were thrown out in an extended line to the left, effectually protecting that flank from the enemy. The Indians, foiled at all points, and having suffered serious losses in killed and wounded, retired from the field. At night earthworks were thrown up to secure the camp from night Thus ended the battle known as the Battle of Dead Buffalo Lake.

The general was now convinced that the Indians were going toward the Missouri with the purpose of putting that river between themselves and his command, and expecting General Sully's force to be there to intercept them, he was determined to push them on as rapidly as possible, inflicting all the damage he could in their flight. The campaign was well conceived, and had Sully arrived in time the result would undoubtedly have been the complete destruction or capture of the Indians. But low water delayed Sully to such an extent that he failed to arrive in time, and, as the sequel will show, they succeeded in crossing

the river before Sibley could overtake them.

#### THE BATTLE OF STONY LAKE.

On the 28th of July, 1863, Indians were again seen, and in immense numbers they endeavored to encircle the troops. They certainly presented a force of 2,000 fighting men, and had undoubtedly been reinforced by friends from the west side of the Missouri. Col. Baker was directed to deploy two companies as skirmishers, and the rest of the command was immediately placed in line, with Col. Crooks and the Sixth on the right, and Col. Marshall with the Seventh and McPhail's cavalry on the left. A tremendous effort was made to break our lines, but the enemy was repulsed at all points. Col. Baker, with the Tenth, bore the brunt of the fight, being in advance, where the assault was most furious and determined. The artillery did good work, but the Indians finally retreated and fled in a panic and rout toward the Missouri. They were hotly pursued, and on the 29th the troops crossed Apple Creek, a small stream a few miles from the present site of Bismarck, the capital of North Dakota, and pushing on, struck the Missouri at a point about four miles above Burnt Boat Island. The Indians had succeeded in crossing the river with their families, but in a very demoralized condition as to supplies and camp equipage. They were plainly visible on the bluffs on the opposite side. It was here that Lieut. Beever lost his life while carrying an order; he missed the trail, and was ambushed and killed. Beever was a young Englishman, who had volunteered to accompany the expedition, and whom Gen. Sibley had placed upon his staff as an aid.

Large quantities of wagons and other materials, abandoned by the Indians in their haste to cross the river, were destroyed. The bodies of Lieut. Beever and a private of the Sixth Regiment, who was killed in the same way, were recovered and buried. It is very clear that the Indians, on learning of the magnitude of the expedition which was moving against them, never contemplated overcoming it in battle, and made their movements with reference to delaying its progress, while they pushed their women and children with all expedition toward and across the river, knowing there was no resting place for them on this side. They succeeded admirably, but their success was solely attributed to the failure of Gen.

Sully to arrive in time. Gen. Sibley's part of the campaign was carried out to the letter, and every man in it, from commander to private, is entitled to the

highest praise.

On the 31st of July the order was given to prepare for the march homeward, and on August 1st the command moved from camp at 5:30 A. M. As was afterward learned, Gen. Sully was then distant down the river one hundred and sixty miles. His delay was no fault of his, but was occasioned by insurmountable obstacles. The march home was a weary but uneventful one. The campaign of 1863 may be summed up as follows: The troops marched nearly 1,200 miles. They fought three well-contested battles. They drove from 8,000 to 10,000 Indians out of the state and across the Missouri River. They lost only 7 killed and 3 wounded, and inflicted upon the enemy so serious a loss that he never again returned to his old haunts. For his meritorious services, Gen. Sibley was appointed a major general by brevet on Nov. 29, 1865, which appointment was duly confirmed by the senate, and he was commissioned on April 7, 1866.

In July, 1863, a regiment of cavalry was authorized by the secretary of war to be raised by Maj. E. A. C. Hatch, for duty on the northern frontier. Several companies were recruited and marched to Pembina, on the extreme northern border, where they performed valuable services and suffered incredible hardships. The regiment was called Hatch's Battalion. A full account of its service will be

found in this volume under the head of "Hatch's Battalion."

#### CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

The Government wisely concluded not to let the Indian question rest on the results of the campaign of 1863, which left the Indians in possession of the country west of the Missouri—rightly supposing they might construe their escape from General Sibley into a victory. It therefore sent out another expedition in 1864, to pursue and attack them beyond the Missouri. The plan and outfit was very similar to that of the year previous. General Sully was again to proceed up the Missouri with a large command and meet a force sent out from Minnesota, which forces, when combined, were to march westward and find and punish the savages if possible. The expedition as a whole was under the command of General Sully. It consisted of two brigades. The first composed of Iowa and Kansas infantry and cavalry and Brackett's Battalion to the number of several thousand, which was to start from Sioux City and proceed up the Missouri in steamboats. The second embraced the Eighth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Thomas, mounted on ponies; the Second Minnesota Cavalry, under Col. McLaren; and the Third Minnesota Battery, under Capt. Jones. The Second or Minnesota Brigade commanded by Col. Thomas. This brigade left Fort Snelling on June 1st and proceeded westward. General Sibley and staff accompanied it as far as Fort Ridgley, which point it reached on the 5th of June. On the 9th it passed Wood Lake, the scene of the fight in 1862. About this point it overtook a large train of emigrants, on their way to Idaho, who had with them one hundred and sixty wagon-loads of supplies. This train was escorted to the Missouri River safely. The march was wearisome in the extreme,—intensely hot weather and very bad water, only enlivened by the appearance of an occasional herd of buffalo, a band of antelope, or a straggling elk. The James River was reached June 21st. The movements of the command were carefully watched by flying parties of Indians during its whole march. On July 1st the Missouri was reached at the point where now stands Fort Rice. General Sully and the First Brigade had arrived the day before. The crossing was made by the boats that had brought up the First Brigade. The column was immediately directed toward the Cannon Ball River, where 1,800 lodges of Indians were reported to be encamped. All bands of the enemy in the line of march fled before approaching troops. On the last of July the Heart River was reached, where a camp was formed and the teams and tents left behind. The command, thus relieved, pressed forward for an Indian camp eighty miles to the northward. On the 2d day of August the Indians were found in large numbers on the Big Knife River, in the Bad Lands. These were the Unca-Papah Sioux who had murdered a party

of Idaho miners the year before, and had given aid and comfort to the Minnesota refugee Indians. They were immediately attacked and a very spirited engagement ensued, in which the enemy was badly beaten and suffered severe losses. The place where this battle was fought was called Ta-ka-ho-ku-tay, or "The bluff where the man shot the deer."

On the next day, August 3d, the command moved west through the Bad Lands, and just as they emerged from this terribly rugged country they were sharply attacked by a very large body of savages. The fight lasted through two days and nights, when the enemy retired in haste. They were very roughly handled in this engagement. For a fuller account of this campaign of 1864, reference is made to the chapters in this volume devoted to the history of the Eighth Minnesota Regiment, Brackett's Battalion and the Second Cavalry, which gives full and interesting details.

General Sully then crossed to the west side of the Yellowstone River, where the weary soldiers found two government steamers awaiting them with ample supplies. In crossing this rapid river the command lost three men and about twenty horses. From this point they proceeded homeward by the way of Forts Union, Berthold and Stevenson, reaching Fort Rice on the 9th of September.

On this trip General Sully located Forts Rice, Stevenson and Berthold. On reaching Rice considerable anxiety was felt for the fate of Capt. Fisk,

On reaching Rice considerable anxiety was felt for the fate of Capt. Fisk, who with a squad of 50 troops had left the fort as an escort to a train of Idaho emigrants and had been attacked 180 miles west of the fort, and been compelled to intrench. He had sent for reinforcements. General Sully sent him 300 men, who extricated him from his dangerous position.

The Minnesota brigade returned home by the way of Fort Wadsworth, where they arrived on September 27th. Here Major Rose with six companies of the Second Cavalry was left to garrison the post; the balance of the command

reaching Fort Snelling on the 12th of October.

In June, 1865, another expedition left Minnesota for the west under Col. Calahan of Wisconsin, which went as far as Devil's Lake. Gen. Sully again took part in this movement. The first, second and fourth sections of the Third Minnesota Battery also accompanied it. And again, in January, 1866, an expedition started from Fort Abercrombie, which included the first section of the Third Battery, under Lieut. Whipple. For a more detailed account of these two last movements, see in this volume the chapters devoted to the Third Minnesota

Battery and Brackett's Battalion.

These expeditions completed the Indian War of Minnesota, so far as our troops were distinctively engaged in it. In the numbers of Indians engaged, together with their superior fighting qualities, their armament and the country occupied by them, it ranks among the most important of the Indian wars fought since the first settlement of the country on the Atlantic coast; but when viewed in the light of the numbers of settlers and others massacred, the amount of property destroyed, and the horrible atrocities committed by the savages, it far surpasses them all.

# ROSTER OF CITIZEN SOLDIERS ENGAGED IN THE SIOUX INDIAN WAR OF 1862.

In preparing this roster, I have confined it to such organizations as were in service in the year 1862, as actual hostilities within the state ceased with that year. Quite a number of companies were formed in 1863-64, and even as late as 1865; but as none of them performed more than home guard service, not involving actual collision with the enemy, and as the space in this volume is very limited, I have felt justified in omitting them. I am largely indebted to the records of the adjutant general's office for such rosters as I have been able to present, which are compiled from pay vouchers and other papers found in that office. For the courtesy of Adjutant General Mullen and his assistants, so cheerfully extended to me in this work, I feel under great obligations. If any person or organization serving in the war has been omitted in this roster, it is from the paucity of the materials at my command in preparing it, and no one will regret any such omission more than myself.

CHARLES E. FLANDRAU.

ROSTER OF THE ST. PETER FRONTIER GUARDS (CAPTAIN CHARLES E. FLANDRAU'S COMPANY), ON DUTY AT NEW ULM DURING THE INDIAN WAR, FROM THE 19TH UNTIL THE 26TH OF AUGUST, 1862. PART OF THIS COMPANY WAS IN THE FIRST, AND ALL OF IT IN THE SECOND, BATTLE OF NEW ULM.

NAMES.	Rank.	REMARKS.
Chas. E. Flandrau	Captain	Elected Commander-in-Chief on the 20th of
William B. Dodd	1st Lieutenant	August of all the forces at New Ulm. Provost Marshal Aug. 20th; declined and then.
11 IIIIII D. Doud	13t Lieutenant,	appointed 2d Commander; killed Aug. 23d.
Wolf H. Meyer	2d Lieutenant	Appointed Captain August 20th.
G. A. Stark.	Orderly Sergeant	
Miron Woodward	2d Orderly Sergeant	
Chas. Staake	3d Orderly Sergeant	
F. Lange P. S. Gardner	4th Orderly Sergeant 5th Orderly Sergeant	
Lawler Williams	1st Corporal	
Fr. Gegler	2d Corporal	
John Dohren	3d Corporal	
Wm. Lehr	4th Corporal	
Anderson, O	Private	
Auderle, L		
Andrews, Edw	Private	Wounded August 23d; went back to St. Peter.
Anderegg, C	Private	
Austin, H	Private	Afterward Governor.
Buell, S. A	Private	Prov. Marshal Aug. 20th, with rank of Captain.
Burons, M	Private	
Bergnik, JohnBond, R	Private	
Bensen.	Private	
Bensen, P	Private	
Bornemann	Private	
Boutder, A	Private	
Briggs, St	Private	With team.
Briggs, A. S.	Private	
Bratz, Wm	Private	
Bittner, A Batter, Jacob.	Private	
Billingsby, T. D.		
Bester, H.	Private	
Brady, O		
Birdsal, I	Private	Horseman.
Bordmann	Private	
Callahan, T. F	Private	

## ROSTER OF THE ST. PETER FRONTIER GUARDS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
ondon, Wmalsen, P.	Private	
alsen, P	Private	
ora, Edwardronen, M	Private	
ronen. John	Private	
ronen, Dan	Private	
rossen, Henrylerk, John	Private	
uttingham		
onners, T	Private	
offin, Samuel	Private	
ohlén, Thomasickert, Geo	Private	
rill, Fr	Private	
elanev. A	Private	
avison, M	Private	
auer, Wenzelogherty, John	Private	
orrington, John	Private	
ingler Dan	Private	
aniels, A. W	Private	
stlar, W. Cllis, O. R	Private	
riske, Chr	Private	
rey	Private	
lory, I. H	Private	
iller, And	Private	
ritz, Wmegham, Wm	Private Private	
reen, James J	Private	
las, G	Private	
ieske, G	Private	
anské, M Iuey, Wm	Private Private	1st Lieutenant Aug. 20th.
eton	Private	. Ist Dicatonant Mag. 20th.
arff, Peter	Private	
abrich, John	Private	
oberg, C	Private	. Physician.
agedorn, Fruggins, R	Private Private	•
enson, N. C	Private	
[evemeier, I	Private	
lorst, John H	Private	
Terkelrath, Chr	Private	
limbaught, A.G		
atcher, F. H	Private	
atcher, K. E	Private	
atcher, Layden, Wm. G	Private	
aach, Max	Private	Killed August 23d.
arm, H		
ermann, E	Private	
ohnson, H	Private	
ohnson, G. ackson, C. A.	Private	
aping, Fr	Private	
unsel	Private	
oeke, Gottlieb		
anby, D. Sniff, James		
rosinsky, A	Private	
achapel, A	Private	Horseman.
arkin, E		
ndel, Johnangharst, Wm	Private	Wounded August 23d.
and, I. E	Private	Troubact Tragast 2005
eifer, F	Private	
adke, A	Private	Went to St. Peter.
adeke, Hord, I	Private	
andholm	Private	With team.
nder, Frank	Private	
x John	Privata	Went back to St. Peter.
cCollum, Isaac cGraw, Nelson etzen, G	Private	
etzen. G	Private	
orrill, H	Private	
orrill, Haas, Christian	Private	
aurer, Christianartindale, L	Private	
artingale, L	Private	Horseman.
orrison, P iller, John	Private	
cCee John	Private	
athias, T. Aichael, Mathoser, George	Private	
ichael Math	Private	

## ROSTER OF THE ST. PETER FRONTIER GUARDS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Iany, R	Private	
IcCoy, Samuel C	Private	
Ionsen, H	Private	
Iner, L. B	Private	With team.
filler, E	Private	11 200 00000
lielsen, Jens!	Private	
Vorthrup, A	Private	
elson, John	Private	
Vielson, Nels	Private	
agler, F. A	Private	
Connor, Thomas	Private	
Brien, Daniel	Private	
lson, Nels	Private	
lson, Ed	Private	
lson, Even	Private	
atow, Louis	Private	
eterson, Andrew	Private	
armer, J	Private	
fefferle, R	Private	
etersen, John	Private	
etijohn, John	Private	
erseon, N	Private	
ratt, Geo	Private	
atch, L.O	Private	
rutsch, Wm	Private	
utnam	Private	
uane, P	Private	
uane, John	Private	
uane, Jerry	Private	Killed Aug. 23, 1862.
Roher, A.	Private	
Rinkel, G	Private	
tendel, Ole	Private	med 1.1
ice, H. N	Private	With team.
edfield, Orren	Private	
os	Private	
ounseville, D. T	Private	
Rounseville, W. H. H.	Private	
Rounseville, E. A	Private	
Rinksdorf	Private	
Ray, Wm	Private	
Raymond, J	Private	With team.
ummers, I	Private	
haefer, Peter	Private	Went to St. Peter.
tultz, Fr	Private	
telzer, Phil	Private	Horseman; went to St. Peter.
telzer, Jacob	Private	Horseman.
have, E	Private	777*47. 4
truckman, Fr	Private	With team.
tadmaker, Stephen	Private	
imons, M	Private	
imons, H. B	Private	
chulz, Michael	Private	
pringel, Niels	Private	
tark, C. P	Private	
mith, Hiram C	Private	
mith, Johnmith, M. W	Private	
cherer, George	Private	
nyder, John T	Private	
imonet, L	Private	
wift, H. A.	Private	Afterward Governor.
Torgeson, K	Private	ZINCI WAITE GOVERNOIS
Orricon Nole	Private	
orrison, Nels	Private	
armony, H	Private	
hies, Frank		
yler, John	Private	
	Private	
rogden, T. B.	Private	Horseman.
olan, James	Private	
Tolan, Edward	Private	
omlinson, R. N.	Private	
Veith, F. A.	Private	
Vielz, Nicholas	Private	
Wilson, John	Private	
Voods, Charles	Private	
Vuetic Er	Private	
Vindhorn Wm	Private	
Voolsey F	Private	
T 001307 , 12	Private	
Vindhorn, Wm Woolsey, E. Woolsey, Daniel Varner, H. L.	Private	

. ROSTER OF THE MANKATO COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS (CAPTAIN WILLIAM BIER-BAUER'S COMPANY). ORGANIZED AUG. 19, 1862, UNDER GENERAL COMMAND OF COLONEL CHARLES E. FLANDRAU. IN SERVICE DURING THE SECOND ATTACK OF THE INDIANS ON THE TOWN OF NEW ULM.

Names.	Rank.	REMARKS.	
Villiam Bierbauer	Captain		
ohn F. Meagher	1st Lieutenant		
Ienry Ruegg	2d Lieutenant		
ames Shoemaker	Commissary Sergeant		
. C. Haupt	Orderly Sergeant 2d Orderly Sergeant	·	
Ienry Vahleamuel D. Shaw	3d Orderly Sergeant		
eonard Johnson	4th Orderly Sergeant		
harles Heilborn	1st Corporal		
E. P. Freeman	2d Corporal		
eter Krost	3d Corporal		
Benjamin Stannard	4th Corporal		
Andrews, Geo	Private	Wounded in battle at New Ulm.	
ndrews, Truman F	Private	Woulded in Saltio at 1 to W Olini	
sh T R	Private		
ndrows F M	Private	Wounded in battle at New Ulm.	
Surges. J. C	Private		
lennett. Chas	Private	317 3-3 to 1-4414 37 371	
urns, Patrick	Private	Wounded in battle at New Ulm.	
sierbauer, Jacob	Private		
latt, Philip	Private	· ·	
andy, T. B	Private		
lough, M	Private		
heny, W. Hheny, B. F	Private		
heny, B. F	Private		
heny, John Wamfield, Dave A	Private Private		
omerl, Clemens	Private		
ollins. A. M	Private		
offin, B. Y.	Private		
hilos, John C	Private		
Oole, Benedict	Private		
avis, Thos	Private	Wann dad in battle at Man William	
'assat, John'reundler, Adam	Private	Wounded in battle at New Ulm. Wounded in battle at New Ulm.	
etterer, Theodore	Private Private	Woulded in Dattie at New Cim.	
lodfreid Chester	Private		
erlinger. Michael	Private		
erlinger, Michael Tade, H. L.	Private		
aus. Joseph	Private		
Ieinze, Charles	Private	TT:11. 3.1. 1. 443 4.37 TT.	
loughton, N. E	Private	Killed in battle at New Ulm.	
efferson, Adam	PrivatePrivate		
auer Wm	Private		
auer, Wmong, Wm	Private		
Lichael, Hanlin	Private		
cMurtrie, Hugh	Private		
forris, Wm	Private		
Ioser, Frank	Private		
licolson, John	Private Private	Killed in battle at New Ulm.	
ficolson, Wnn berly, Xavier	Private	TELLIOR III DAUDIO AU TICW CIIII.	
ower, John	Private		
Taff, Peter	Private		
Phillipps, Anton Porter, G. W	Private		
orter, G. W	Private		
orter, C. L	Private		
orter, Dan. Wlusky, John	Private		
Roberts Geo. A	Private		
Roberts, Geo. A	Private		
eif, Emanuel	Private		
loos, deo	Private		
loos, Christ	Private		
ieger, Thos	Private		
dockey, W. Habbath, Geo	Private		
mith, A. G	Private Private		
haw, C. B	Private		
yler, Aaron	Private		
onner, Servis	Private		
aylor, S. B	Private		
yner, D. H	Private		
Ilmann, Peter	Private		
Vagener, Oscar F	Private		
Viscover, John	Private		
Vood, Alexander	Private		
Thite, Asa	Private		

### THE MANKATO COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS-Continued.

Names.	RAN	ık.	REMARKS.
Andrews, W. T. Bowles, James. Hunt, C. N. Jones, J. C. Gray, Wm. Gillen, Geo Lee, Lars. Van Platten, A. S. Trask, J. W. Osterwald, H. Wigley, Joshua	Private Private Private Private Private Private Private Private Private		These names, furnished by Capt. Bierbauer do not appear on roster in Adjutant General's office.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A OF THE FIRST BATTALION OF BROWN COUNTY MILITIA (CAPTAIN CHARLES ROOS). ORGANIZED AT NEW ULM ON AUG. 18, 1862, AND SERVED ABOUT ONE MONTH. THIS COMPANY PARTICIPATED IN THE FIRST AND SECOND BATTLES OF NEW ULM.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Charles Roos	Captain	
John Hanenstein	1st Lieutenant	
John Belm	2d Lieutenant	
George Jacobs		
	1st Sergeant	
John Spencer	2d Sergeant	
ohn Doster	3d Sergeant	
Adolph Seiter	4th Sergeant	
August Schell	5th Sergeant	
William Hummel	1st Corporal	
Peter Gropper	2d Corporal	
Frederick Immel	3d Corporal	
Frank Bildstein	4th Corporal	
Villiam Petermann	5th Corporal	
Charles C. Brandt	6th Corporal	
John Nun	7th Corporal	
Hermann Herrendorger	8th Corporal	
Angust Nagol		
August Nagel	Musician	
Albrocht Wormann	Dett-	
Albrecht, Hermann	Private	
Adams, John	Private	
Alwin, William	Private	
Appel, Heinrich	Private	
Bableter, John	Private	
Barbier, Jacob	Private	
Bebser, Wilhelm	Private	
Becker, George	Private	
Brust, Jacob	Private	
Claussen, August	Private	
Daeberiner, John	Private	
Dueval, Franz	Private	
Elflinger, Ferdinand	Private	
Flick, Edmund	Private	
Franck, Wm	Private	
Frieton, German	Private	
Graff, John	Private	
amuel, Frederic	Private	
duetschow, Joachim	Private	
Graf, Henry	Private	
Gassmann, John	Private	
Heldt, Albert	Private	
Hammer, Henry	Private	
Hoffman, Wm	Private	
Haeberle, David	Private	
Hansburg, Chas	Private	
Heule, Athanazius	Private	
Haag, Franck	Private	
Hein, August	Private	
Igs, John.	Private	
Jacobs, Chas	Private	
Joos, Adam	Private	
Krueger, John	Private	
Kirchstein, Julius	Private	
Kiesling, Hermann	Private	
Leibold, Peter F	Private	
Lauterback, Michel	Private	
	Private	

## ROSTER OF COMPANY A OF THE FIRST BATTALION OF BROWN COUNTY MILITIA — Continued.

Names.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Mayer, John	Private	
Mueller, Louis	Private	
Metzer, Geo	Private	
Magnus, Conrad	Private	
Meyer, Henry	Private	
Muther, Lorenz.	Private	
Prignitz, Christian	Private	
Pfenninger, Jacob	Private	
Pfeiffer, Jost	Private	
Pfeiffer, George	Private	
Peller, George	Private	
Puenzel, Ferdinand	Private	'
	Private	
Petersen, Albrecht	Private	· ·
Palmer, Alois	Private	
Penser, Wilhelm		TV-3 A 10 100 in b-441
Peller, John	Private	Wnd. Aug. 19,'62, in battle with Ind's, New Ul
Pless, Wilhelm	Private	
Panse, Julius	Private	
Ring, Frederic	Private	
Ryan, Mathew	Private	
Scheible, Christian	Private	
spellbrink, Christopher	Private	
Sannen, Anton	Private	
Schenfler, Otto	Private	
Schumacker, Carl	Private	
Simon, David	Private	
cheible, John	Private	
Seiter, August	Private	·
chmitz, Nicolaus	Private	
chmelz, Louis	Private	Wnd. in battle with Ind's, New Ulm, Aug. 23,'6
oehler, Charles	Private	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
chlumberger, John	Private	
7ill, Otto	Private	
Wiedemann, John	Private	
Vinkelman, Wm	Private	

ROSTER OF CAPTAIN LOUIS BUGGERT'S COMPANY OF BROWN COUNTY MILITIA. ORGANIZED AUG. 19, 1862, AND SERVED TILL AUG. 25, 1862. THIS COMPANY PARTICIPATED IN THE SECOND BATTLE OF NEW ULM, AUG. 23, 1862.

· Names.	RANK.	Remarks.
ouis Buggert	Captain	
Iermann Plath	1st Lieutenant	
Bernard Baumgartner	2d Lieutenant	
Ernst Brandt	1st Sergeant	
Vm. Roehl	2d Sergeant	
Ch. Krambeer	Corporal	
Bangartner, Ben	Private	
Baumgartner, Wm	Private	
Saumgartner, M	Private	
Brandt, C. Ch	Private	
Buggert, Wm	Private	
Buggert, Ch	Private	
Frank, Fr	Private	
rank, Ch	Private	
Juggesberg, G	Private	
Fross, Philip	Private	
Iolm, John, Sr	Private	
Iolm, John, Jr	Private	
Iillesheim, Nic	Private	
Ieimer, Stephen	Private	
Ianser, Joseph.	Private	
Ioffman, Andreas Hillesheim, Math	Private	
	Private	
Iummel, Wm	Private	
Hillesheim, Hubert	Private	
	Private	
Henton, RobertHellen, Peter	Private	
Krischne, Fred	Private	
Kretsch, Joseph	Private	
iesenfeld, T	Private	
endt, T	Private	
iesenfeld, Peter	Private	
eitschen, Thomas	Private.	
ange, Carl	Private	
Ianderfield, H	Private	
fanderfield, Peter	Private	
fartin, Samuel	Private	
fartin, John	Private	
Ieissner, Wm	Private	
Ianderfield, Hub	Private	
lidecker, Ch	Private	
hman, Fr., Sr	Private	
hman, Fr., Jr	Private	
swald, H	Private	
Porepp, A	Private	
orepp, Fred	Private	
Reinatz, Ignatz	Private	
chroder, Fr	Private	
ahle, N	Private	
eibenbrunner, Math	Private	
chultz, Ch	Private	
chuman, M	Private	
astner, Alois	Private	
eng, Fr	Private	

ROSTER OF A COMPANY OF CITIZENS MUSTERED IN AT FORT ABERCROMBIE BY ORDER OF CAPTAIN J. VAN DER HORCK, COMMANDANT OF THE POST, ON AUG. 25, 1862. THIS COMPANY PARTICIPATED IN THE DEFENSE OF THE FORT IN ALL THE ATTACKS MADE UPON IT, AND WAS COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN T. D. SMITH.

Names.	Rank.	REMARKS.
Γ. D. Smith.	Captain	
Benjamin Thompson	1st Lieutenant	
H. J. Dunton	2d Lieutenant	
George Ayres	1st Sergeant	Willed in gameies by Indiana Cout 00 100
Edward Wright	Sergeant	Killed in service by Indians Sept. 23, '62.
P. Lamb.	Corporal	·
James Bennett	Corporal	Killed in service by Indians, with party sen
		to Breckenridge.
Geo. W. Newell	Corporal	
Charles W. Snell	Ostler	Killed in action Sept. 6, '62.
H. H. Mayo	Ostler	
Rurgett	Ostler Herder	
R. Burgett Vm. Coldwell	Herder	
. McBeth	Herder	
Sean, John	Private	
Srigham, John T	Private	
Singham, J. E	Private	
Benschler, F. P.	Private	
Bridges, Mark	Private Private	
Boyington, O Clark, Jesse E	Private	The state of the s
Mark, Burnham	Private	
lovey, W. S.	Private	
ampbell, John	Private	
Carver, O F	Private	
Dierks, Henry	Private	
aben, Wm	Private	
Sew, John W	Private	
Roff, L. S	Private	
Hillon, Th Hazier, Henry F	Private	
Ialey, P	Private	
Ierberger, Carl	Private Private	
fill, J	Private	
Ioffman, W	Private	
Kelly, J E	Private	
Cerr, William L	rrivate	
Cerr, James I	rrivate	
Kent, Frank	Private	
aduc, Julien	Frivate	
ewiston, Lewis	Private	Severely wounded Sept. 23, '62.
IcCauley, D.	Private Private	Severely wounded Sept. 25, 62.
IcLeman, John	Private	
IcIntyre, Malcolm	Private	
IcGregor, James	Private	
Iarvin, George B	Private	
Ioore, John	Private	
Iuslade, John	Private	
Idfield, David	Private	
wens, James	Private	
roustneid, Paul	Private	
arks, Isaac	Private	
arks, Isaacotts, Howard	Private	
	Private	
uigg, Hugh. tamsdell, Joel. ogers, Gillman.	Private	
amsdell, Joel	Private	
logers, Gillman	Private	
denenen, Augustus	Private	Killed in service by Indians.
tiles, E. A	Private	
tokes, J. W. terner, William	Private	
andborne	Private	
tone. Hiram	Private	
	Private	
ummer, Charles	Private	
eerv. Charles	Private	
ate, John	Private	
ate. 11	Private	
hompson, W. Ohompson, Benjamin.	Private	
nompson, Benjamin	Private	
Voill, John	Private	
right, Edwin M	Private	Severely wounded Sept. 3, '62.
right, Mathew	Private	
right, John	Private	
right, Albertenzius, Peter	Private	

ROSTER OF CAPTAIN AMBROSE FREEMAN'S COMPANY OF MOUNTED MEN, THE NORTHERN RANGERS. ORGANIZED AT ST. CLOUD AUG. 24, 1862, FOR THE RELIEF OF FORT ABERCROMBIE. TOOK PART IN SOME OF THE FIGHTS AT ABERCROMBIE. DISBANDED OCT. 14, 1862.

mbrose Freemancar Taylor		
ear Taylor	Captain	
	1st Lieutenant	
nomas C. Alden		
S. Malton	Quartermaster	
hn B. Marvin	Q. M. and Com. Clerk	
mes C. Shepley	Orderly Sergeant	
chard Polter	2d Sergeant	
mes Carlisle	3d Sergeant	
eorge Beaupre	4th Sergeant	
hn Kerr	1st Corporal	
enj. F. Davenport	2d Corporal	
Labonte	4th Corporal	
hn Bingham		
Burnham	Blacksmith	
enry Baldwin		
nbrose Mayhew	Teamster	
seph Martin	Teamster	
cob Shauer	Teamster	
erton, Albert G	Private	
air, Bartlyck, Theodore	Private	
ck, Theodore	Private	
rter, Wesley	Private	
IFK, U. W	Private	
nner, Wm	Private	
issart, John	Private	
il Wm	Private	
il, Wmok, Henryhl, Ole	Private	
hl. Ole	Private	
merar, Nelson	Private	
bs, Thomas	Private	
nald. Hugh O	Private	
ans, L. A more, H. G	Private	
more, H. G.	Private	
llnisbee, H	. Private	
ster, Newton	Private	
rlington, Jesserrison, O. E	Private	
sper, Max	Private	
rvais, A	Private	
iggs, Adonirane	Private	
nna, J. F	Private	
inzen, Heinrich	Private	
les, Samuel		
hnson, George	Private	
nson, Johnrsen, Peter	Private	
rsen, Peter	Private	
nkenheimer, Henry	Private	
Alpen, John	Private	
rina, George	Private	
lls, James. rgan, John	Private	
rgan, Samuel	Private	
el, M. P.	Private	
eson, Ole	Private	
erson, Christ	Private	
terson, Christerson, Peter	Private	
arean John	Private	
ymond, John H. Igley, D. H. vyer, R. B.	Private	
lgley, D. H	Private	
vyer, R. B	Private	
nonton, John	Private	
ith, Charlesbbins, Joshua	Private	
is, L. G.	Private	
ith, Peter	Private	
nner Elijah I	Private	
iner, James	Private	
nner, James	Private	
rka, Wm	Private	
ide. Ira	Private	
son, J. Cson, Wm. Wman, Fred	Private	
son, wm. W	Private	

ROSTER OF THE WINNEBAGO CITY GUARDS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN H. W. HOLLEY. ORGANIZED AUG. 23, 1862. DISBANDED SEPT. 7, 1862. SERVED IN COL. CHARLES E. FLANDRAU'S COMMAND ON THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

Names.	RANK.	REMARKS.
NAMES.	NANK,	ILEMARAS.
H. W. Holley	Captain	
Jesse Dunham	1st Lieutenant	
John Allen	2d Lieutenant	
B. C. Hinkle	1st Sergeant	
D. S. Law	2d Sergeant	
Geo. F. Cleveland	3d Sergeant	
W. W. Seely B. E. Drake	4th Sergeant	
P. Latimer.	1st Corporal 2d Corporal	
F. E. Shephard.	3d Corporal	
Daniel Wier	4th Corporal	
Anderson, J. W	Private	
Austin, P. F.	Private	•
Bartlett, L.	Private	
Budd, Wm. H	Private	
Burt, G. C	Private	
Bennett, F. R	Private Private	
Cady, A. W Denden, Frank	Private	
Cleveland, G. K.	Private	
Christy Luther	Private	
Christy, Luther	Private	
Dudley, Loyal	Private	
Edely, F. J.	Private	
Fobes, C. B.	Private	
France, J	Private	
Goodnow, G. C	Private	
Goodnow, G. H.	Private	
Goodnow, J. C	Private	
Haynes, M. B.	Private	
Jenness, Thomas Latimer, J. S	Private Private	
Latimer, A	Private	
Lucas, Thomas	Private	
Mason, A. D	Private	
Mason, B. M	Private	
McCalley, James	Private	
McCalley, Nathaniel	Private	
Moore, Andy	Private	
Morse, D. H	Private	
Moulton, G. K	Private	
Norman, Andrew	Private	
Nelson	Private	
Radoo, W	Private	
Rhodes, E	Private	
Ross, F. E.	Private	
Richardson, J	Private	
Richardson, Silas	Private	
Sherwin, Geo. C.	Private	
Shoefelt, H. C	Private	
Shoefelt, S. H	Private	
Stevens, E Taplin, A	Private	•
Thayer, J.	Private	
Waller, S.	Private	
Washburn, J	Private	
Woodruff, J. C	Private	
Welch, J. H	Private	

ROSTER OF THE NICOLLET COUNTY GUARDS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN A. M. BEAN. ORGANIZED IN NICOLLET COUNTY, AUG. 19, 1862, AND SERVED AT NEW ULM IN THE SECOND BATTLE OF AUG. 23, 1862.

Names.	RANK,	REMARKS.
A. M. Bean	Captain	
C. A. Stines	1st Lieutenant	
Bean, P. N	Private	
Coro, E. G Coywood, Hiram	Private	
Dickenson, Merrick	Private	
Friend, Andrew	Private	
Kennedy, Frank	Private	
Otto, Henry	Private	
Otto, Ferdinand Parker, James	Private	-
Thompson, T. B	Private	
Thurston, A. H	Private	
Villiams, Thomas	Private	
Williams, Griffith	Private	

ROSTER OF CAPTAIN C. L. POST'S COMPANY OF FILLMORE COUNTY VOLUNTEER MOUNTED INFANTRY. ORGANIZED SEPT. 1, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL OCT. 6, 1862. THIS COMPANY WAS IN COL. CHAS. E. FLANDRAU'S EXPEDITION FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

Names.	Rank.	REMARKS.
. I. Post	Captain	
red Atchison	1st Lieutenant	1
eter McCracken	2d Lieutenant	
eorge Hoy	1st Sergeant	
. C. Robinson.	Quartermaster	
Russell	Assistant Quartermaster	
R. Malone	2d Sergeant	
rey Duey	3d Sergeant	
. V. Baker		
V. Farrington	5th Sergeant	
. Postle	1st Corporal	
Hamil	2d Corporal	
amuel Hamlin	3d Corporal	· ·
Thurber	4th Corporal	
H. Carsen	5th Corporal	
F. McVey		
aac E. Grout		
ing, Richard		
.mbj		
.bbott, C. C	Private	
bbro, M. H	Private	
dams, A. S	Private	
lton Fr P	Private	
tehison, Smith	Private	
ryant, A. E	Private	
alch, John	Private	
utrick, Thos	Private	
angon I. W	Private	
lacker, I. S.	Private	
arduff, Isaac	Private	
arduff, James	Private	
owley, N	Private	
hristie, I. S	Private	
avis, W. F	Private	
ggleston, S	Private	
dwards, M. C	Private	
ischer, G. C	Private	
inch, Å. W	Private	
reen, b. R	Private	
ore, Chas	Private	
lasgow, L. J	Private	
lenderson, Ira	Private	
and, Wm	Private	
athaway, E. H.	Private	6
atháway, E. Hgalls, Philo	Private	
ing, Michael	Private	
ing, John	Private	
ea, James	Private	
ester, Willard		
use, David	Private	
umbard, A. G.	Private	
umbard, A. G	Private	
cDermott, James	Private	
leson, Ole	Private	
ulley, Mark	Private	
etford, A	Private	
age, Henry		•
nith, R. M	Private	
mmons, John	Private	
nipton, S. G		
tley, T. C	Private	
Valker, Hiram	Private	
all, F. P.	Private	
hite, Siras J	Private	
aller, Adolph	Private	

ROSTER OF COMPANY A, FILLMORE COUNTY VOLUNTEER MILITIA, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN N. P. COLBURN. QRGANIZED SEPT. 1, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL OCT. 4, 1862. THIS COMPANY SERVED WITH COL. CHARLES E. FLANDRAU IN HIS EXPEDITION FOR THE PROTECTION AND DEFENSE OF THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

NAMES.	RANK.	Remarks.
N. P. Colburn	. Captain	
Harvey C. Marsh	1st Lieutenant	
George Onstine		
Ephram McMurtre	Quartermaster	
Wm. W. Fife	Assistant Quartermaster	
Alvin B. Tillotson	. 1st Sergeant	
Justin Seelye	2d Sergeant	
Stephen Carpenter	3d Sergeant	
Jos. P. Howe	4th Sergeant	
4. Millford	5th Sergeant	
Sam. M. Hunt	Corporal	
H. M. Onstine	Corporal	
Robert Richardson	Corporal	
Thomas Tuft	Corporal	
Andrews, O. A	Private	
Allen, Youngs	Private	
3liss, L. O	Private	
Bryon, D	Private	
Billmat, T. B	Private	
Saker, G. A	Private	
Surnhaim, Edward	Private	
uckmister, R. S	Private	
rown, T. N	Private	
rown, James C	Private	
atheart, I	Private	
omstock, L. E	Private	
leghorn, John. hase, T. P.	Private	
hase, T. P	Private	
arnegia, John	Private	
handlier, John	Private	
lickey, Andreway, F. H	Private	
ay, F. H	Private	
onaldson, Gilbertonald, Henry	Private	
	Private	
lliott, Williams	Private	
ranklin, H.	Private	
	Private	
ay, N. Eay, M. C	Private	
ranklin, I. D	Private	
oot, James	Private	
razier, Frank	Private	
lemming, Robert	Private	
raham, C. M	Private	
ale, Henry	Private	
ore, M. H	Private	
albraith, John	Private	
igley, David	Private	
utchins, W. L. am, I. M.	Private	
am, I. M	Private	
am, A. A	Private	
ashness, L. S	Private	
ashness, Lewis	Private	
icks, B. G	Private	
es, Stephen	Private	
ones, D	Private	
hnson, Johnnox, C. V	Private	
HOX, U. V	Private	
emple, John	Private	
ngbury, E. S.	Private	
ishmet, A	Private	
shmet, John	Private	
nt, Elias	Private	
ndeman, I	Private	
rkin, Wm	Private	
eans, James		
CGowan, George	Private	
orrow, H. A Murphy, C. N	Private	
eans, L. F	Private	
erion, Aason	Private	
owry, Henry	Private	
ewell, Joseph	Private	
ewton, A. A	Private	
ewton, A. A	Private	
ber, Luther	Private	
en, Moses	Private	
osser, H. C	Private	
	Private	

## ROSTER OF COMPANY A, FILLMORE COUNTY VOLUNTEER MILITIA — Continued.

Names.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Protsman, A	Private	
Perry, Stephen		
Potter, G. L		
Priest, John		
Plumtaux, John, Sr		
Plumtaux, John, Jr	Private	
Rose, Howard		
Root, F. B		
Risen, T. D		
Streeter, E.S		
Sturgeon, Robert		
Starr, Joseph T		
Seelige, D. W		
Sims, John		
Serfling, E. A	Private	
Schweitzer, Jacob	Private	
Sherburne, H. N		
Stroud, Wm	Private	
Stroud, James R	Private	
Stephens, William	Private	
Faylor, Wm	Private	
Tillotson, Henry		
Vought, I	Private	
Warner, Geo. B		
Wilkinson, William		
Williams, Watts	Private	
Wheeler, Chas. E		
Walker, S. F		
Workman, R	Private	
Woster, Q. A		
Ward, Henry	Private	

ROSTER OF THE LE SUEUR TIGERS, NO. 1, UNDER COMMAND OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM DELLAUGHTER. ORGANIZED AUG. 19, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL AUG. 27, 1862. WERE IN THE BATTLE OF NEW ULM, AUG. 23, 1862.

Names.	Rank.	Remarks.
William Dellaughter	Captain	
A. M. Edwards	1st Lieutenant	Killed; bullet through head,
Jaoob Frank	2d Lieutenant	zamou, sumor samouga zowar
Charles Scheffler	Orderly	
Isaac Allen	1st Sergeant	
Hollman Morrill	2d Sergeant	
Benjamin Birdsall	3d Sergeant	
Stowbeck	4th Sergeant	
James Foland	1st Corporal	
George Hunt	2d Corporal	
Judson Cogswell	3d Corporal	
Benj. Cosby	4th Corporal	
Henry Birdenthal	5th Corporal	
Henry Cramour	6th Corporal	
C. P. Nason	7th Corporal	
Sebastian Groshaus	8th Corporal	
Butman, L. G	Private	
Birdsall, Jesse	Private	
Bacon, Ezra	Private	
Burch, Perry	Private	
Bangs, A. W	Private	
Butteauz, Ferdinand	Private	
Burgers, N. S	Private	
Cottingham, Niles	Private	
Coggswell, Norman	Private	
Carpenter, S. B	Private	
Crary, O. M	Private	
Cosly, Benj	Private	
Cook, Geo	Private	
Case, Warren	Private	
Dane, C. A	Private	
Davis, S. W	Private	
Davis, E. A	Private	
Davis, Henry	Private	
Dunnin, William Diescher, T	Private	

### ROSTER OF THE LE SUEUR TIGERS, No. 1 - Continued.

Names.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Davis, E M	Private	
Ooescher, A. L.	Private	
Foland, Edward		
Fischer, B. F	Private	
arrar, Charles W		
reeman, George		
Fazzel, A. J	Private	
ershaw, D	Private	
Iannie, Christian	Private	
Husbig, Jacob		
Iughes, C. A	Private	
leinker, John	Private	
Iinze, Herman.	Private	
Hemingway, M. S	Private	
	Private	
Jeschelrath, Nicholas	Private	
Iarris, James		
Ierslay, Benj	Private	
Ianrahan, S	Private	
lett, John, Jr	Private	
lett, John, Sr	Private	
Cligel, Chas	Private	
eiber, John L	Private	
elone, Anthony	Private	
orber William		
osky, William Liles, Samuel	Private	
illes, Samuel	Private	
Iiles, John	Private	
files, Pharaoh	Private	
ferrill, Clark	Private	
IcKey, Thomas H	Private	
funron, H	Private	
fyrick, C. G	Private	
ehler, Joseph	Private	
eck, A. R.	Private	
ettes, Alexander	Private	
lowman, Henry	Private	
aul, J. C	Private	
inney, C. N	Private	
atten, William	Private	
Redfield, Orrin	Private	
any, J. M	Private	
herwood, Joseph	Private	
mith, E. R	Private	
towbeck, A	Private	
mith, John	Private	Wounded in the arm.
mith, Geo. R.	Private	TO CAMPAGE THE CASE OF SECURITY
hamle, Ncholas	Private	Wounded and died.
mithson, Luke	Private	woulded and died.
mith, John R	Private	
appe, John	Private	
ourley, Ross	Private	
hurston, John	Private	
ravis, Wm. R	Private	
ourley, Geo. M.	Private	
Veyl, William	Private	
Tilliams T X	Private	
Villiams, J. N		
atermann, William	Private	
immermann, Jacob	Private	

ROSTER OF THE ST. PETER (NICOLLET COUNTY) GUARDS, COMMANDED BY LIEUT. WILLIAM HUEY. ORGANIZED AUG. 19, 1862, AND SERVED EIGHT DAYS. THIS COMPANY WAS AT THE SECOND BATTLE OF NEW ULM, AUG. 23, 1862.

Names.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Vm. Huey	1st Lieutenant	
Bringesall, Evan	Private	
ronen, Daniel	Private	
Pelaney, Andrew	Private	
'loro, J. H	Private	
ry, Lawrence	Private	
lanson, H	Private	
Ianey, Richard	Private	
ayler, Flavius	Private	
elson, James	Private	
leson, Even	Private	
leson, Halva	Private	
leson, Nels	Private	
etersen, John	Private	
uinn, John	Private	
lindall. Olev	Privata	
ounseville, W. H. H.	Private	
ounseville, E A	Private	
mons, H. B	Private	
mons, M	Private	
nith, Henry	Private	
nith, John	Private	
orgason, K	Private	
ylor, John	Private	

ROSTER OF LE SUEUR TIGERS, NO. 2, UNDER COMMAND OF CAPTAIN E. C. SAUNDERS. ORGANIZED AUG. 20, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL AUG. 27, 1862. WERE IN THE BATTLE OF NEW ULM, AUG. 23, 1862.

Names.	RANK.	Remarks.
E. C. Saunders	Captain	Severely wounded.
Geo. W. Stewart	1st Lieutenant	
Geo. Plowman	2d Lieutenant	
J. B. Swan	1st Sergeant	
O. B. Smith	2d Sergeant	
John A. Pfarr	3d Sergeant	
H. W. Mendenhall	4th Sergeant	
Wm. Maloney	5th Sergeant	Killed.
James Doherty	1st Corporal	
Henry Kinsey	2d Corporal	
J. Reed	3d Corporal	
Thomas Hazzard	4th Corporal	Slight wound in hip.
E. T. Jones	5th Corporal	
A. Horrisberger	6th Corporal	
M. M. Hynson	7th Corporal	
W. H. Hazzard	8th Corporal	
Alberta Mr	Delmata	77:11-3
Aherin, M	Private	Killed.
Andrews, W	Private	
Bergen, C	Private	
Burns, D	Private	
Crosby, L	Private	
Coffee, J	Private	
Dougherty, S	Private	
Fowler, Thomas	Private	
Gordon, A Herrick, Seth	Private	
Hetherstone, M	Private	
Harrisberger, P	Private	
Iten, J.	Private	
Imhoff, D.	Private	
Kulp, W	Private	Killed.
Kleak, R	Private	25,122,044
Lindermann, F. W	Private	
Lienhart, C	Private	
Lamm, George	Private	
Murrey, Wm	Private	
McKee, J	Private	
Mayderoz	Private	
Noys, J	Private	
Pfeiffer, A.	Private	
Paul, C A	Private	
Reagan, H	Private	
Roman, C	Private	
Sundermann, H	Private	
Saunders, A J	Private	
Smith, C	Private	
Stauff, Pete.	Private	
Schuell, W	Private	
Thomas, A	Private	
Wise, S. J	Private	
	Private	
Wilson, S	Private	

ROSTER OF COMPANY OF CITIZENS ORGANIZED AND ATTACHED TO COMPANY B, NINTH REGIMENT, CAPTAIN RICHARD STROUT. SERVED WITH HIM DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1862, PERFORMING ACTIVE SERVICE IN AND ABOUT GLENCOE, FOREST CITY AND HUTCHINSON. THEY WERE ENGAGED IN SEV-ERAL SHARP SKIRMISHES WITH THE INDIANS.

Names.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Adkies, F	Private	
Allen, Wm. C	Private	
Blondo, Jim	Private	
Bothimick, R. C	Private	
Brauam, Wm	Private	Wounded.
Corrett, O	Private	
Sushin, T. M		
	Private	
Sushin, M	Private	
Oougherty, A. J	Private	
Oouglas, C. H	Private	
Day, J. W	Private	
rederick, A	Private	
lorida, Joel	Private	
lemache, George	Private	
reen, John	Private	
Iale, J. P	Private	
Iam, C. D	Private	
Iawkins, D. C	Private	
Iucking, J. C	Private	
Iart, J	Private	
liggins, J. C	Private	
Ioag, A	Private	
Ianscom, A. B	Private	
ohnson, O	Private	
araway, A	Private	Wounded in the head.
ittle, G. W	Private	Woulded in the nead.
IcNeil, Neil	Private	Wounded; shot through arm.
cConnell, J. C.	Private	Woulded, blot through arm.
forrison, G. H.	Private	Wounded in the side.
Iirch, J. P		. Wounded in the side.
	Private	
Iayer, Robert	Private	
Iorrison, T. C	Private	
Iarshall, James	Private	
larshall, Thos	Private	717 3 . 3
erkins, T. R	Private	Wounded.
oer, A	Private	Wounded in the hip.
ise, A. H.	Private	77111 7
tone, Edwin	Private	Killed.
weeney, James	Private	
mith, A. A	Private	
weesing, Fred	Private	
nell, S. D	Private	
ippin, F	Private	
hompson, N. R	Private	
Volverton, J. A	Private	Wounded in the cheek.

ROSTER OF THE ST. PAUL CULLEN GUARDS, MOUNTED MEN, UNDER COMMAND OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM J. CULLEN. ORGANIZED ON THE BREAKING OUT OF THE INDIAN WAR, AND ACCOMPANIED COL. HENRY H. SIBLEY ON HIS EXPEDITION IN 1862.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Hyram Stilwell	Sergeant	
J. F. Morrison	Sergeant	
Ash, Thomas	Private	
Atchlev, Albert	Private	
Brainard, Henry J	Private	
Carpenter, F. C	- Private	
Casey, James	- Private	
Cullen, Orlan O	Private	
Daniels, Rinaldo G	Private	
Derhan, Hugh	Private	
Fasquer, James	Private	
Farquaer, Robert	Private	
Gress, John M	Private	
Hurly, William		
Knight, A. F. Lunkenheimer, John	Private	
Maher, James F.	Private	
Manley, Albert	Private	
Petersen, P. N	Private	
Pillert, Charles	Private	
Pulle, Frank	Private	
Rischmiller, Augustus	Private	

ROSTER OF THE SIBLEY GUARDS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN GEORGE C. WHITCOMB. THEY WERE RAISED AT FOREST CITY, AT THE OPENING OF THE INDIAN WAR, AND SERVED ACTIVELY IN AND ABOUT GLENCOE, FOREST CITY AND HUTCHINSON FOR NEARLY TWO MONTHS, PARTICIPATING IN SEVERAL SHARP ENCOUNTERS WITH THE INDIANS.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Geo. C. Whitcomb	Captain	
James B. Atkinson		
Hamlet Stevens		
Wm. Branham	1st Sergeant	Bullet wnd. in shoulder in battle at Forest Cit
Henry S. How Daniel_McGraw	2d Sergeant	
Daniel McGraw	3d Sergeant	
F. G. Gould	4th Sergeant	
F. G. Gould A. F. Heath H. T. Hill	1st Corporal	
1. T. Hill	2d Corporal	
C. Jewett		02 442 2 424 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4
amuel Hutchins	4th Corporal	Shot through thigh in battle at Inver Gro
M However	5th Commanal	September 1st.
M. Harvey	5th Corporal	
R. B. Robston	6th Corporal	
A. B. Hoyt	7th Corporal	
. D. 110yt	8th Corporal	
Bradshaw, John H	Private	
Branham, J. V., Jr	Private	Bullet through left lung in battle at Acto
	1 11 vate	Sept. 3, '62.
Boarman, Henry	Private	20pt 0, 021
Chapin, E. A	Private	Wounded in hand and hip at Peterson's fie
• -,	211,000	Sept. 2, '62.
ondon, Patrick	Private	• ,
obb, Jesse F	Private	
aswell, William	Private	
hapin, Debonson	Private	
rapson, Thomasorton, Milton	Private	
orton, Milton	Private	
ibbins, Oliver	Private	
arrison, James B.	Private	
ibbins, Eby	Private	
Ieath, John	Private	
lamilton, Andrew	Private	777 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
Iolmes, Th. J	Private	Wounded in hand in battle of Acton.
Iolbrook, Wm. Pohnson, Wm.	Private	
ohngon Hanne	Private	
ohnson, Henry	Private	
enegar, Herman	Private	
enegar, Charlesutons, Henry	Private	
aney, James	Private	
IcGrow, Cornelius.	Private	
cGrow, Michael.	Private Private	
ay bee, C. D.	Private	
ousley, Alfred	Private	
ickebson, Haiver	Private	
elson, Andrew	Private	
leson, Asbry	Private	Wnd. in shoulder at Forest City Sept. 4, '62.
leson, Abege	Private	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
age, Geo. R	Private	
avson, C. E	Private	
ogers, Jeromeegan, Thomas	Private	
egan, Thomas	Private	
101es, Geo. S., Sr	Private	
evens, Sylvesternith, A. C	Private	
nith, A. C	Private	
nith, Henry L	Private	
orry, Abbot	Private	
nith, Torey	Private	
vartout, Eugene	Private	
homas, Joseph	Private	
odd, O. B	Private	Wounded in thigh in battle at Peterson's fiel
-o	D	Sept. 2, '62.
romburn, Nels	Private	
(1) and W	Private	
Vilcox, Wm	Private	
	Private	

ROSTER OF THE LAFAYETTE COMPANY. ORGANIZED AUG. 19, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL AUG. 26, 1862. COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN SIDEL DEPOLDER. SERVED IN THE SECOND BATTLE OF NEW ULM, AUG. 23, 1862.

Names.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Sidel Depolder	2d Lieutenant	
Mathias Lump	Orderly Sergeant	
Friederich Frische	2d Sergeant	
Charles Frank	Corporal	
Altman, Marzel		
Brand, George	Private	
Ellenstorfer, Wolfgang	Private	
Hartman, John	Private	
Hartman, Peter		
Hinderman, Jacob		
Julius, Frederick, Jr		
Julius, Frederick, Sr		
Junker, Johan		
Jess, Michael		
Kniell, Friedrich		
Klinger	Private	
Kuschnek, Nicolaus	Private	
Kuschnek, Jacob	Private	
Katzenberger, Geo		
Maesch, Bernhard		
Michelsky, Joseph		
Mickel, George		
Pless, William		
Rasch, Andreas		
Rudolph, Martin		
Simmet, Johan		
Simmet, Peter		
Saurer, Joseph		
Strade, Friedrich		
Schidel, Adematz		
Spieker, John		
Schapekahm, J. H		
Vetter, Jacob.		
Wager, Gottlieb		
Wall, Meinrad		
Wendinger, Joseph		
Zollner, Hayer	Private	

# ROSTER OF THE GOODHUE COUNTY RANGERS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN D. L. DAVIS. ORGANIZED AUG. 24, 1862.

Names.	Rank.	REMARKS.
D. L. Davis	Captain	
Charles Parks	1st Lieutenant	
Vm. P. Scofield	2d Lieutenant	
C. W. Crosby	1st Sergeant	
ames McGuinness	2d Sergeant	
Villiam Stone	3d Sergeant	
A. M. Knox	4th Sergeant	
llysses Tanner	1st Corporal	
Iarlow Van Vleit	2d Corporal	
A. J. Bryant	3d Corporal	
Lugene Stone	4th Corporal	1
Inderson, Swan	Private	
inges, James R	Private	
Jard, Sherman	Private	
Cichlberger, Peter	Private	
mme, Julius	Private	
otherby, Robert	Private	
Ioffstatder, John	Private	
Kennison, H. P	Private	
emay, Napoleon	Private	
Laneval, John	Private	·
lcGuire, Frank	Private	
IcGinnis, William	Private	
Toole, Peter	Private	
ettijohn, Daniel	Private	
teese, James	Private	
iddle, William	Private	
tewart, Geo. B	Private	
mith, Sidney	Private	
tanton, Stiles	Private	
tranahan, C. H	Private	
anborn, H. M.	Private	
orbenson, John	Private	
an Vleit, C. E	Private	
Veed, Warren H	Private	
Villiamson, William	Private	

ROSTER OF CAPTAIN JOHN BELM'S COMPANY OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT, THIRD BRIGADE, MINNESOTA MILITIA. ORGANIZED AT NEW ULM ON AUG. 18, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL AUG. 25, 1862. TOOK PART IN FIRST AND SECOND BATTLES OF NEW ULM, ON AUG. 19 AND 23, 1862.

Names.	Rank.	Remarks.
John Belm	Captain	
Anton Zieher	1st Lieutenant	
Anton Graf		
Herman Herrenderfer	1st Sergeant	
Heinrich Christophel	2d Sergeant	•
ulius Brunck	3d Sergeant	
Tohn Spenner	4th Sergeant	
acob Mueller	5th Sergeant 1st Corporal	
George Jacobs	2d Corporal	
Carl Wagner	3d Corporal	
erman Triton	4th Corporal	
fitzer	5th Corporal	
ohn Hauenstein	6th Corporal	
ouis Theobald	7th Corporal	
ohn Toberer	8th Corporal	
7 T.Y		
dams, John	Private	
mman, Lorenz	Private	
lbrecht, Carl	Private	
Appel, Henry	Private	D. 16
aumler, Edward	Private	Died from wounds received in battle.
etz, Andreas	Private	
aer	Private	
ernd, Julius	Private	
einhorn, F	Private	
ergmanń	Private	
osche, Henry	Private	
iller	Private	
rockmann	Private	
ernhard	Private	
arbier, Jacob	Private	
astor, Jacob	Private	Killed in battle.
laussen	Private	
irkler, H	Private	
ehn, John	Private	
aebereimer, John	Private	
uval, Franzngland	Private	Killed in battle.
rick	Private	Killed in battle.
ay, L	Private	Wounded in battle.
ischer, R	Private	Wounded in battle.
oster, Fred	Private	Troubact In Subtro
oster, Sam	Private	
lick, Edmund	Private	
reton, August	Private	
raf, Heinrich	Private	
ropper, Peter	Private	
allis	Private	
ommel, Frederick	Private	
uetling, Julius	Private	Wounded in battle.
uetling, Wilhelmuetlich, George	Private	Wounded in battle.
absor Wm	Private	Wounded in battle.
ebser, Wmassman, John	Private	
artman, Henry	Private	
ess	Private	Wounded.
ammer, Henry	Private	,, ounded.
ansmann	Private	Wounded.
artmick, Joseph	Private	
errimann	Private	Wounded.
eers, F	Private	
in, Á	Private	
iniz, T	Private	
auenstein, W	Private	
eld, C. F	Private	
eld, A	Private	
offmann, W	Private	
ommann, W	Private	
tz, John	Private	
amel, Frederick	Private	
s, John	Private	
ingbauer	Private	
cobs, Charles	Private	
rchstein, Julius	Private	Willed in hettle
	Private	Killed in battle.
aiser	Private	
ablfeld, Wmesling, H	Private	
Colling, 11	Private	

## ROSTER OF CAPTAIN JOHN BELM'S COMPANY — Continued.

Names.	RANK.	REMARKS.
irchstein, Julius, Jr	Private	
ummel, Joseph, Sr	Private	
ummel, Franz, Jr	Private	
rebs, John	Private	
rahmer, Edward	Private	
uhl	Private	
irch, N	Private	
rech	Private	
napp	Private	
eonhard, L	Private	· ·
ehrer, Michael	Private	
auterback, Michael	Private	
Leyer, Malhaens	Private	
lichaels, John C	Private	Killed in battle.
leyer, A	Private	
lagnus, Conrad	Private	
lilius, Charles	Private	
[umbs, John	Private	
olle	Private	
ine, John	Private	
fan, Charles	Private	
enser, F	Private	
auli, Charles	Private	
henninger, Jacob	Private	
anse, Julius	Private.	
opp	Private	-
ensser, Wm	Private	
faff, Sam	Private	
uense, A	Private	
ehfeld	Private	Killed in battle.
opke, Aug	Private	Killed in battle.
ockstrohudolph, John C	Private	
aessel	Private	
hramm	Private	
oierhaare	Private	
iter, August		
hlighting, Berthold	Private	
amm, John		
hwertfeger, August	Private	
nzke, Leopold	Private	Killed in battle.
umle, Adolph	Private	Died at St. Paul from wounds.
hillock, Daniel G	Private	Wounded in battle.
heuffler Otto	Private	Wounded in Dattie.
heuffler, Otto pringer, W	Private	
einhauser, Henry	Private	
hmidt, Carl	Private	
recker, Adolph	Private	
onnen, Anton	Private	
nnen, I	Private	
ehler	Private	
hmelz, Alois	Private	
iter, Adolph	Private	
olte, Jacob	Private	
hlumberger, John.	Private	
reiberg	Private	
ogel	Private	
ill, Otto	Private	
ictor, John	Private	
ild, John	Private	
esn, Alois.	Private	
estphal, August	Private	Wounded in battle.
ens, N	Private	
inkler, H	Private	
iedemann, John	Private	
ehrs, Theodore	· · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

ROSTER OF CAPTAIN JOSEPH ANDERSON'S COMPANY OF MOUNTED MEN (THE CULLEN GUARDS). IN SERVICE DURING THE INDIAN OUTBREAK, FROM AUG. 22, 1862, TO SEPT. 28, 1862. UNDER COMMAND OF COLONEL SIBLEY IN HIS EXPEDITION OF 1862. PART OF THIS COMPANY WENT FROM ST. PETER TO THE RELIEF OF NEW ULM, AND NEARLY ALL OF IT WAS IN THE BATTLE OF BIRCH COOLIE.

REMARKS.
hed by Col. Sibley August 29th, and
reported again for duty.
eptember 2d, battle of Birch Coolie.
d to captaincy on Col. Sibley's staf
t 28th.
hed by Col. Sibley August 29th; never
ed again for duty.
August 25th as Regimental Q. M. Sgt.
d 3d Sergeant September 4th.
as Sergeant August 29th, in place of
Rogers, absent.
,
isly wounded September 2d, battle of
Coolie.
l September 2d, through both arms,
of Birch Coolie.
2 211011 0001101
to assist in Regtl. Com. Dept. Sept. 28,
unded in battle of Birch Coolie Sept. 2, ough both thighs, and also ruptured said engagement.
September 2d, dangerously, through oulder, at Birch Coolie.
to assist in Com. Dept. Aug. 28, '62.
through right thigh Sept. 2 '62.
through right thigh bept. 2 02.
ptember 2d.
sly wounded; since died.
to care for sick and wounded; faith
to care for sick and wounded; faith- scharged his duties until October 7th.
scharged his duties until October 7th.
and promoted to Sergeant Major of
at Aug. 28, '62; afterward made re- of commission which tried the Indi- di Adjutant of all the mounted troops.
•
0 1 03 13 113 000 3 00 3
Sept. 2d, at battle of Birch Coolie.

#### ROSTER OF THE CULLEN GUARDS - Continued.

Names.	Rank.	REMARKS.
Townseur, Nils Troxel, C. P Valient, Alfred. Weaver, Geo. A Wintermute, Chs	Private	Appointed 4th Sergeant August 28th, in place of Gregg, promoted.

ROSTER OF THE FRONTIER AVENGERS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN E. ST. JULIEN COX. ORGANIZED AT ST. PETER ON AUG. 23, 1862, AND MARCHED TO THE RELIEF OF NEW ULM, ARRIVING AUG. 24, 1862.

Names.	RANK.	REMARKS.
St. Julien Cox	Captain	
n Holbert		
ies McCleary		
E. Cullen		
. Edwards		
nes Corcoran		
nnis Maher		
rick Lyons		
Dressel		
n Hicks		
Hartey.		
G. Miller		
Morton		
Lawrie		
aloud		
	1	
thony, C	Private	
cker, Henry		
rke, Hobart		
lihan, P	Private	
r, James	Private	
r, Thomas	Private	
rol, Daniel	Private	
ıss, G.G		
ter, Lawrence		
steter, Christ	Private	
ty, John		
nesey, M		
, Jacob		
n, Michael	Private	
use, Anton	Private	
kin, E	Private	
y, P	Private	
rtaugh, Timothy	Private	
zell, Chs	Private	
son, John	Private	
r, John	Private	
ne, Patrick, Andrew	Private	
all Royd	Private	
all, Boydall, James	Private	
son, Peter	Private	
th, P. W	Private	
mire, John	Private	
van, John	Private	
ibley, Q		
gin, Wm	Private Private	
on, James	Private	
ton, L		
	Private	

ROSTER OF THE RENVILLE RANGERS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN JAMES GORMAN. ORGANIZED AUG. 19, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL NOV. 28, 1862. WERE IN BATTLES OF FORT RIDGLEY AND WOOD LAKE.

Names.	RANK.	Remarks.
James Gorman	. 1st Lieutenant	
Theophyle Richer	. 1st Sergeant	
John McCoke		
Warren Carey		
Louis Arner		
Diendonner Sylvester		
Roufer Beurger		
Amot, Eurgel	Private	
Auge, Joseph	Private	
Bakerman, George	Private	
Berthieuson, Rock	Private	
Bibeau, Edward	Private	
Bourcier, John	Private	
Breuell, Samuel	Private	
Carpenter, David	Private	
Campbell, John		
Campbell, Jaire	Private	
Chose, Antoine		
Dagenais, Geo		
Danzer, Frederic		
Danzer, Henry		
Demer, Algis		
Demers, Francois	Private	
Dickinson, Carlton	Private	
Delaney, James	Private	
Fortier, Joseph	Private	
Hoback, Richard L	Private	
abate, George		
acroitz, Frederick	Private	
eclaire, Suprien	Private	
ucier, Medore	Private	ļ.
Iilard, Joseph	Private	
Iireau, Moses	Private	
Iorin, Thobule	Private	
Iitchel, Charles	Private	
Iurk, A. B	Private	
Pflainer, Henry	Private	
ole, Ernest	Private	
ierce, Henry	Private	
aro, Joseph	Private	Killed at battle of Wood Lake.
uinn, Thomas	Private	
Rabidous, Magloire	Private	
lobert, Charles	Private	
obinet, Joseph	Private	
het, Francois	Private	
Vagner, John	Private	

ROSTER OF CAPTAIN JOSEPH F. BEAN'S COMPANY (THE EUREKA SQUAD). ORGANIZED AUG. 26, 1862, AT FORT SNELLING. SERVED IN COL. SIBLEY'S FIRST EXPEDITION. DISCHARGED ON THE 8th OF SEPTEMBER, 1862.

Names.	Rank.	REMARKS
oseph F. Bean	Captain	
ODOPH 2 : DOWNSON	cuptuin	
Bean, Alfred C	Private	
Jaskey, A. L	Private	
Corless, G. H	Private	
Coughlan, James	Private	
Christ, Henry J	Private	
Dixon, J. A	Private	
Grant, J. L	Private	
Hammond, H	Private	
Jelley, John E	Private	
Kennerson, Jas	Private	
Lewis, Ira Ń Porter, Chas. E	Private	
Poot, Jeremiah	Private	
Poole, Johnson	Private	
Shadinger, Adnah	Private	
Sayers, Isaac	Private	
Stanley, H	Private	
Chompson, J. B	Private	
nompson, Peter	Private	
Fruax, R. J	Private	
Van Doren, Isaac N	Private	
an Doren, Thomas	Private	

ROSTER OF THE WINONA RANGERS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN C. F. BUCK. ORGANIZED AUG. 27, 1862, AT WINONA, AND SERVED UNTIL OCT. 14, 1862, IN COL. CHAS. E. FLANDRAU'S EXPEDITION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

Names.	RANK.	Remarks.
F. Buck	Captain	
. Z. Crouse	1st Lieutenant	
V. K. T. Vila	2d Lieutenant	
.H. Bingham	Quartermaster	
Z. Johnson	1st Sergeant	
L. Evans	Sergeant	
eo. P. Wilson	Sergeant	
eo. H. Ames.	Sergeant	
R. Sherman	Corporal	
I. Grey	Corporal	
I. B. Upman	Corporal	
I. J. Cook	Corporal	
A. Holtsman	Corporal	
11		
lderson, John	Private	
llen, John	Private	•
Bristol, W. H	Private	
edal, Elias	Private	
rown, Henry	Private	
erden, G. A	Private	
arker, W. B.	Private	
ennett, C	Private	
oynton, J. A	Private	
rowning, H. G	Private	
urrey, J. M	Private	
astler, J. H.	Private	
orey, H. A.	Private	
oopey, Eli	Private	
ale, L	Private	
hle, J	Private	
verhart, W	Private	
orsyth, C. H	Private	
ouch, Ŕ	Private	
olyland, S	Private	
ill, Lem	Private	
undgren, C	Private	
wis, McK	Private	
itson, Chas	Private	
effler, L.	Private	
ewis, C. H	Private	
iner, S. H	Private	
orrison, J.C	Private	
orrison, J. C. allory, P. L.	Private	
ichols, Frank	Private	
orton, John B	Private	
fund, W	Private	
ige, O. H	Private	
rks, John	Private	
lzer, Wm	Private	
orter, A. L	Private	
orter, A. L	Private	
oss, W. R	Private	
odman, John P.	Private	
nclair, Wm	Private	
nclair, Wmecks, Wells	Private	
rtwell, T	Private	
mpson, Thos	Private	
um, V	Private	
bin, Geo. W	Private	
oms, J. F	Private	
llotson, A. T	Private	
ilson, Thomas atson, E. P	Private	Afterward Chief Justice.
atson, E. P.	Private	
	Private	

ROSTER OF DAVID D. LLOYD'S COMPANY. ORGANIZED IN RICE COUNTY AUG. 20, 1862, AND SERVED IN COLONEL SIBLEY'S EXPEDITION OF 1862.

NAMES.  David D. Lloyd. Oscar F. Perkins. John P. Nagle. Thomas Mee James A. Winters.  Aldrich, G. W. Archibald, Geo. N. Alexander, I. Auderly, John. Bennis, Martin. Beebe, Assa.	Rank.  Captain	Remarks.
Oscar F. Perkins. John P. Nagle	1st Lieutenant 2d Lieutenant 1st Sergeant 2d Sergeant Private	
John P. Nagle	2d Lieutenant 1st Sergeant	
James A. Winters.  Aldrich, G. W Archibald, Geo. N Alexander, I Auderly, John Bennis, Martin	1st Sergeant 2d Sergeant Private	
James A. Winters.  Aldrich, G. W Archibald, Geo. N Alexander, I Auderly, John Bennis, Martin	Private Private Private Private Private Private Private Private Private	
Archibald, Geo. N	Private	
Alexander, I	Private	
Auderly, John	Private	
Bennis, Martin	Private Private Private	
	Private	
Benson, J. D.		
Rerry John M		
Bingham, H. W. Bidwell, W. D.	Private	
Blakeslee, H. M.	Private	
Blakeslee, E	Private	
Braty, H. B. Brown, P. E.	Private	
Brown, I. L.	Private	•
Buckham, Thos. L	Private	
Bullis, A. H Brown, O	Private	
Clary N G	Private	
Cleveland, J. P. Cole, M	Private	
Cowan, E. C	Private	
Davis, H	Private	
Decker, Chas	Private	
Eldred, C. J. C.	Private	
Everett, E Faribault, Alex	Private	
Faribault, Daniel	Private	
Faribault, Richard	Private	
Farwell, Geo	Private	
Flack, Daniel	Private	
Gibbs, C. E	Private	
Guilbault, E Hall, Frank	Private Private	
Hopper, Peter	Private	
Hastings, Hector M	Private	
Hobbs, E	Private	
Humphrey, L. S	Private	
Jenkins, H., Jr. Jenkins, M. R.	Private	
Jenkins, M. R.	Private	
Jewett, Chas., Jr	Private	
Kirk, Thos	Private	
Lee, Órrin. Longee, Chas. D.	Private	
Leasnee, Thos	Private	
Manny, Chas. A Mee, Wm Mills, James M.	Private	*
Mills, James M	Private Private	
Miseuer, A	Private	
Morris, Levi	Private Private	
Needham, A. L	Private	
Newell, H	Private	
Nicholís, J Noggle, I. W	Private	
Ulmstead, Silas C	Private	
Palmer, D Pierce, A. H	Private	
Poe, H. P. Roberts, I. W.	Private	
Roberts, I. W	Private	
Ruby, A. G	Private	
Shaw, W. A	Private	
Shouts, James Simmers, R. M	Private	
Smith Asa	Privote	
Smith, Dayton	Private Private	
Smith, Dayton Smith, G. W Smith, T. A Stevens, W. F	Private	
Stevens, W. F	Private	
Simpson, James	Private	
Sheridan, Andrew	Private	

### ROSTER OF DAVID D. LLOYD'S COMPANY - Continued.

Names.	RANK.	REMARKS.
	-	
Tew, H. W	. Private	
Tuttle, Lyman	. Private	
Van Horn, B. L	. Private	
Wachlin, Wm	. Private	
Waite, Asa	. Private	
Waters, D	. Private	
Webster, Ransom	. Private	
Wells, Mark	Private	
Wood, I. E	Private	
Wood, R. G.	Private	

ROSTER OF CAPTAIN CALVIN POTTER'S COMPANY OF MOUNTED MEN. ORGANIZED AUG. 22, 1862, AND SERVED WITH COLONEL SIBLEY'S FIRST EXPEDITION IN 1862. THIS COMPANY CONTAINED FORTY-FOUR MEN, BUT THE MUSTER ROLL AND RECORDS WERE LOST NEAR BIRCH COOLIE ON THE 2D DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1862, WHILE IN THE HANDS OF THE CLERK OF THE COMPANY, A. V. BENNETT, WHOSE HORSE WAS SHOT UNDER HIM. THE NAMES NOT ON THIS ROSTER CANNOT BE SUPPLIED.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Calvin Potter	Captain	
Ronnett N N	Private	
Bennett, N. N Bennett, Cortland	Private	
Bowdish, E. S	Private	
Caldicutt, George	Private	
Carroll, Wm	Private	
Downing, R. H.	Private	
Day, John	Private	
Day, James	Private	
Doheng, Dennis	Private	
Grady, James	Private	
Hill, A	Private	
Huller, J. C	Private	
Harden, Joseph	Private	
Kelley, Chas	Private	
McVery, Michael	Private	
Mallory, Geo	Private	
Morrison, S	Private	
McClure, J. C	Private	
Yolan, John	Private	
Post, A. W	Private	
Rose, H	Private	,
Rushmuller, August	Private	
Smithins, R. B	Private	
Shafer, T. G	Private	
Vance, James R	Private	
Wall, Edward	Private	

ROSTER OF CAPTAIN MARK HENDRICKS' BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY. THIS COMPANY WAS ORGANIZED ON THE BREAKING OUT OF THE INDIAN WAR, ABOUT AUG. 19, 1862, AND SERVED WITH GENERAL SIBLEY'S FIRST EXPEDI-. TION, AND PARTICIPATED IN ALL THE ENGAGEMENTS OF THAT COMMAND.

Names.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Mark Hendricks	Captain	
Thomas C. Kille	1st Lieutenant	
Hugh Dunn		
Wm. M. Leyde	2d Lieutenant	
James F. Low	Orderly Sergeant	
M. W. Slocum	2d Sergeant	
Dennis O'Shay		
Samuel W. Castellon	Corporal	
June 11 7 Card 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
Barbeau, Peter	Private	
Brown, E. G	Private	
Colburn, Benj. F	Private	
Ecke, Anton	Private	
Gauthier, Frank N	Private	
Gibbs, George R	Private	
Hill, W. A	Private	
Jones, Samuel	Private	
Kelley, John	Private	
Lafare, Theophylus	Private	
Logan, John	Private	
Madison, R. J	Private	
McConnell, Joseph	Private	
McLane, Samuel	Private	
McConnell, David	Private	
Shepard, Wm	.   Private	
Stoops, John S	Private	
Fillotson, Dwight		
Weed, Chas. L		
Yell, N	Private	

ADDITIONAL ROSTER OF THE GOODHUE COUNTY RANGERS. ORGANIZED AUG. 24, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL SEPT. 22, 1862. COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN D. L. DAVIS. SERVED IN DEFENSE OF SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

Names.	Rank.	Remarks.
D. L. Davis.	Captain	
Charles Parks	1st Lieutenant	
Wm. P. Scofield	2d Lieutenant	
R. M. Poe		
C. W. Crosby	Orderly Sergeant	7
Anderson, Swan		
Ange, Jos. R		
Bryant, J. M		
Bryant, A. J	Private	
Collins, Thos		
Card, Sherman		
Davis, H. P.		
Fotherly, Robt	Private	
Hoffelalder, John		
Knox, A. M		
Leclaire, Octave		
McGuinness, Jas		
McGuinness, Wm. F	Private	
McGaughey, H. C	Private	
Montgomery, John		
O'Toole, Peter		
Philips, James	Private	
Riddle, Wm	Private	
Stewart, Geo. B	Private	
Stone, Eugene		9
Sheets, George		· ·
Stanton, Stiles		
Stafforse, E	Private	
Stranahan, Charles H		
Sanborn, H. M		
Tanner, Ulysses		
Van Vliet, C. E		
Van Vliet, Horton		
Woodward, J. G	Private	
Stone, William	Private	
Weed, Warren H	Private	

ROSTER OF COMPANY B OF THE FIRST BATTALION OF BROWN COUNTY MILITIA. ORGANIZED SEPT. 15, 1862, AND SERVED IN NEW ULM UNTIL OCT. 15, 1862. COMMANDED BY CAPT. IGNATZ REINARTZ.

Names.	RANK.	Remarks.
gnatz Reinartz	Captain	
Bernhard Baumgartner		
Villiam Roehl	2d Lieutenant	
George Doehm	1st Sergeant	
Anton Manderfeld		
ohn Manderfeld		
Iermann Plath		
Christian Schulz	4th Sergeant	
Tathias Hillesheim		
ohn Schwertzler		
ohn Kretsch	Corporal	
eter Manderfeld		
Hottlieb Guggesberg		
oseph Hauser		
ohn Mohr	Corporal	
leorge Beck		
Towns	Division	
mmann, Lorenz	Private	
sutt, Valentine	Private	
aumgartner, Martin	Private	
utt, Peter	Private	
rown, George	Private	
uggert, William	Private	
Dietz, Henry	Private	
rietz, Joseph	Private	
lietz, George	Private	
lietz, August	Private	
Cokstein, Henry	Private	
'isherbauer, John	Private	
orstner, Aloisordwingler, Friedrich	Private	
want Fradain		
rank, Fredein		
ritsche, Ernst		
ag, Peter		
antener, Bernhard	Private	
oethe, Christian	Private	
raefe, Carl	Private	
ross, Philip	Private	
larker, Frederic	Private	
illesheim, Nicolausillesheim, Joseph	Private	
neshenn, Joseph	Private	
ochhaus, Anton	Private	
oll, Franz		
olm, John, Jr	Private	
offmann Androw	Private	
ohenstein, George offmann, Andrew illesheim, Peter	Private	
alb Fordinand	Private	
lain reacht Conrad	Private	
leinknecht, Conrad	Private	
linkhammer, Nicolaus	Private	
noedel, Josephuhme, Fritz	Private	
unme, Fritz	Private	
rambeer, Christian	Private	
retsch, Josephange, Carlenho, John	Private	
ange, Carl	Private	
eitachub (Chamas	Private	
eitschuh, Thomas	Private	
ipp, Michael	Private	
ipp, Ulrich	Private	
uger, Isidore	Private	
artin, John artin, Samuel	Private	
andowfold John II	Private	
anderieid, John H	Private	
anderfeld, John H. anderfeld, Peter. assapust, Frank	Private	
otzor John	Private	
erzer, John	Private	
leyer, Edward luhs, John	Private	
aidaakar Christian	Private	
eidecker, Christian	Private	
tein, Theodor	Private	
ing, Frederick		
err, Conrad	Private	
chumacher, Henry	Private	
ale, Nicolaus	Private	
eifert, John	Private	
oringer, Peterbneider, Jacobbneider, Joseph	Private	
hander Jacob	Private	
heider, Joseph	Private	
chmidt, Carlhmidt, John	Private	
nmidt, John	Private	
urm, Bernhard heible, Theobald, Sr heible, Theobald, Jr	Private	
delible. Theonaid Sr	Private	
holble Thesheld In	Private	

## ROSTER OF COMPANY B, FIRST BATTALION, BROWN COUNTY MILITIA — Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Remarks.
Scheible, Leopold, 2d	Private	

ROSTER OF COMPANY C, IRREGULAR STATE MILITIA. ORGANIZED AT NEW ULM ON SEPT. 15, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL OCT. 10, 1862, IN NEW ULM. COMMANDED BY LIEUTENANT CHARLES WAGNER.

· Names.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Charles Wagner	1st Lieutenant	
August Westphal	2d Lieutenant	
Ludwig Fay	1st Sergeant	
Paul Magnus	2d Sergeant	
John C. Toberer	3d Sergeant	
August Quense	4th Sergeant	
Chas. Hansing	5th Sergeant	
Gottfried Kuehnel	1st Corporal	
Jacob Flick	2d Corporal	
Alois WernzBerthold Schlichting	3d Corporal	
Christoph Spellbrink	4th Corporal 5th Corporal	
Armstrong, John	Private	Killed by the Indians.
Armstrong, A	Private	
Baumler, Edward	Private	
Cirke, Christian	Private	
Christopherson, Andrew	Private	
Dittenner, John	Private	
Duevel, August Eleffson, Elef	Private	
Friton, Max	Private	
Forster, Frederick	Private	
Held, Friedrich	Private	
Heinen, Nicolaus	Private	
Helling, Hans	Private	
Helling, Knud H	Private	
Iinebach, Benjamin	Private	
Iarb, J. P	Private	
verson, Iver	Private	
Johannis, John.	Private	
Johannes, Hans	Private	
Kiesling, Rudolph	Private	
Knudson, A. F	Private	
Lehrer, Michael	Private	
Lewig, J. O	Private	
ewig, Andrew	Private	
arson, Nils	Private	
Nagel, Robert	Private	
Velson, Ever	Private	
Velson, Chr	Private	
Olsen, Andrew	Private	
Olsen, Ole	Private	
olsen, Thore	Private	
Omrud, Thore O	Private	
Pauli, Charles	Private	
Rudolph, John C	Private	
scheible, Querin	Private	
ommer, Carl	Private	
pringer, Wenzel	Private	
paeth, Christian	Private	
arbel, Ole O	Private	
chwertfeger, August	Private	
horman, Gootfried	Private	
remeyer, John	Private	
Chormadsen, Peter	Private	
urgrinson, Turgrin	Private	
hordson Ole	Private	
Yessel, Charles	Private	
Vild, John	Private	
Vehrs, Theodore	Private	
Geller, Conrad	Private	

ROSTER OF A SQUAD OF CITIZENS, COMMANDED BY HON. WM. P. DOLE, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WHO WAS IN MINNESOTA NEGOTIATING A TREATY WITH THE CHIPPEWAS. THEY WERE IN SERVICE ABOUT TWENTY DAYS.

Names.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Isaac W. Weble	LieutenantOrderly Sergeant	
Brawley, D. F	Private Private Private	
Cornell, James H Halstead, E. H Horton, Enoch Lewis, Robert P	Private Private Private	
Monfort, Charles J	Private Private	
Shoff, D. E Youngbore, A. C	PrivatePrivate	

ROSTER OF COMPANY OF MOUNTED MEN, RAISED AT LAKE CITY AND COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN J. R. STERRETT. ORGANIZED AUG. 24, 1862, AND SERVED ALL THROUGH COL. SIBLEY'S FIRST EXPEDITION.

Names.	Rank.	REMARKS.
J. R. Sterrett	Captain	
Robert L. Terill	1st Lieutenant	
L. Carpenter	1st Sergeant	
Newton Williams	2d Sergeant	
W. T. Hauen	1st Corporal	
R. H. Mathews	2d Corporal	
<u>R. C. Hardy</u>	3d Corporal	
H. L. Tupper	4th Corporal	
Robert Disney	5th Corporal	
Wm. Mathews	6th Corporal	
Beardsley, A	Private	
Chapman, Justis	Private	
Collins, L		
Disney, J. C		
Doughty, C. M		
Finney, Geo	Private	
Goodell, B. H	Private	
Haines, Wm. B	Private	
Montgomery, John	Private	
Newton, Geo	Private	
Oliver, Wm. F		
Rutlidge, Wm	Private	
Ready, W. W	Private	
Reed, Wm. C		
Sanford, E. E		
rerbell, T		
Wilkins, Wm		

ROSTER OF THE MALMROS GUARDS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN F. A. OLDS. OR-GANIZED AUG. 29, 1862, AND SERVED ABOUT ONE MONTH IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE STATE.

Names.	RANK.	REMARKS.
TAMES.	1031111	
F. A. Olds	Captain	•
Wm. H. Mitchell	2d Lieutenant	
G. W. Plumly	Orderly Sergeant	
Edward C. Dorr	Quartermaster Sergeant Commissary Sergeant	
T Pholan	Sergeant	
R. T. D. Harman G. W. Waldson	Sergeant	
G. A. Boardman	Sergeant	
Abram Grover	1st Corporal	
	!	
Annis, O. M	Private	
Alden, Albert	Private	•
Bassett, G. D	Private	
Bardwell, Delos Bucklin, L. W Barrows, E. B	Private	
Bird, Isaac.	Private	
Clark, Zeb	Private	
Campbell, Geo. H	Private	
Cummings John	Private	
Cassidy, James	Private	
Cummings, Geo	Private	
Clark, Delos	Private	
Crooks  Dodd, Thomas	Private	
Emenck, Wm	Private	
Eaton, Warren L Grover, A. M	Private	
Griffin, G	Private	
Graves, Benj	Private	
Harrington, Inman	Private	
Higgins, Hugh	Private	
Johnson, Thomas	Private	
Le Fervé, LLittle, John	Private	
Leonard	Private	
Lowry, Thos. G Lyons	Private	
McGowan, W. W.	Private	
McPeak Wm	Private	
McGowan, W. W. Metcalf, S. S. McPeak, Wm. McPeak, John	Private	
Mountain, Fatrick	rivate	
Murphy, Patrick Orcutt, Shelon B	Private	
Palmer, G. N.	Private	
Postier, Chas	Private	
Palmer, G. N. Postier, Henry Postier, Chas Pierce, P. P. Rice, W. W.	Private	
Rowland, Matnew	Private	
Salley, Joel	Private	
Sargent, G	Private	
Taylor, G. N Thomas, Bridgeman	. Private	
Wells, P	Private	
Webb, Jos. G	. Private	
Wynkoop, Wm	Private	

ROSTER OF THE WABASHA COUNTY RANGERS, UNDER COMMAND OF CAPTAIN -WILLIAM RUMMELL. ORGANIZED AUG. 22, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL SEPT. 8, 1862.

Names.	RANK.	Remarks.
Wm. Rummell	Captain	
John Quigley.	2d Lieutenant	
John Taylor		
r. R. Bullis	Quartermaster Sergeant	
George Mather	Corporal	
James Redpath	Corporal	
ames reuparu	Corporat	
Allen, A. W.	Private	
Allen, John	Private	
Barker, Henry		
Bixb <b>y</b> , L		
Cochran, Wm. L.		
Donaldson, C. W	Private	
Douglas, Fernando	Private	
Duty, Wm. J		
Francis, W. P	Private	
Griffin, Darius S	Private	
Grimes, H	Private	
McLaughlin, S	Private	
Quigly, Wm. M	Private	
Roscoe, Eli	Private	
Richardson, C. S		
Rollins, O. V		
Standish, W		
Stoddard, J. S	Private	
Sweesey, Daniel R		
Fruax, R. J	Private	
Williams, John	Private	
Wegeant, R Wilkins, W	Private Private	
Voung John	Private	
Young, John	Filvate	

ROSTER OF THE INDEPENDENT RANGERS OF CARVER COUNTY, UNDER COMMAND OF CAPTAIN CHARLES REES. ORGANIZED AUG. 23, 1862, AND SERVED IN AND ABOUT CARVER COUNTY ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE DAYS.

Names.	RANK.	Remarks.
Charles Rees	Captain	
rank Hassenstal	1st Lieutenant	
Pavid Connor	2d Lieutenant	
Vm. Maxwell	1st Sergeant	
ohn Kreinbring	2d Sergeant	
ohn Polster	1st Corporal	
hristian Frick	Corporal	
ngerhoffer, Frank	Private	
Serren, Otto	Private	
erreau, Edward	Private	Horseman.
eeman, Henry L.	Private	220000000000000000000000000000000000000
ardwell, Charles S	Private	
roadbent, John	Private	
opeman, Herman	Private	
inseidler, Sebastian	Priwate	
lling, Henry	Private	
ester, Martin	Private	
ischer, Adam	Private	
ischer, Louis	Private	
rotensick, William	Private	·
oodrich, S. E	Private	
oldsmith, Frederic	Private	
outer, Fred	Private	
artman, Sebastian	Private	
elton, Thomas	Private	
eyd, Ernst	Private	Horseman.
utter, Paul	Private	aronomum.
rouser, Louis		
	Private	
ivingston, David	Private	
vingston, John	Private	
odge, Martin	Private	
oy, Frederic	Private	
oy, Samuel	Private	
	Private	
eits, Frank	Private	
eese, Frederick	Private	
haefer, Edward	Private	
hlitz, Thomas	Private	
	Private	
	Private	
	Private	Horseman.
	Private	TO SOME MEN
	Private	
and Joseph	Private	
	Private	TT.
ells, Henry	Private	Horseman,

ROSTER OF CAPTAIN S. RAMSDELL'S COMPANY OF THE SAUK CENTRE (STEARNS COUNTY) VOLUNTEER STATE MILITIA. ORGANIZED AT SAUK CENTRE AUG. 25, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL OCT. 25, 1862.

Names.	RANK.	Remarks.
Ramsdell	Captain	
C. Hoffmann	1st Lieutenant	
Stabler	2d Lieut. & A.Q.M. & Com.	
A. Harmon	1st Sergeant	
E. Farefield	Sergeant	
. A. Boober	Sergeant	
. McLaughlin		
F. Densmore	Sergeant	
Pettijohn	1st Corporal	Died Sept 29 262
V. W. McLeod	2d Corporal	Died copi. 20, 02.
. J. Jedkins.	3d Corporal	
. Slattery	4th Corporal	
J. Thomason	5th Corporal	
C. Hutchins		
Barns	7th Corporal	
Pelka	8th Corporal	
. 1 CILa	our corporar	
rower, R. D	Private	
rower, Q. N	Private	
arnard, F. W	Private	
arnard, W. F	Private	
radley, N. T		
artlett, P	Private	
hapman, H	Private	
aswell, J. A	Private	
Pavis, A. C	Private	
ennis, J. H		
risley, P	Private	
ish, G. H	Private	
reen, A	Private	
reen, G	Private	
acques, A. G	Private	
ones, P. M	Private	
ongfellow, M	Private	
Ierry, C. L	Private	
erry, J	Private	
oulten, W	Private	
wens, B	Private	
erkins, G	Private	D:-1 0 + 0 100
erkins, A. C	Private	Died Oct. 2, '62.
ichardson, H. W.	Private	
amsdell, J. C	Private	
ewart, G	Private	
almond, G. W	Private	
nith, G	Private	
abler, G. L	Private	
nith, M. H.	Private	
ubs, L. C	Private	
aylor, M. A	Private	
aylor, S. M	Private	
anblaircan, P	Private	
anblaircan, S. M	Private	
essey, W	Private	
essey, W	Private	
onell, P	Private	

CONTER OF THE RED WING CAVALRY, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN P. VANDERBERG. ORGANIZED AT RED WING AUG. 27, 1862, AND SERVED ONE MONTH. THIS COMPANY ORIGINALLY HAD FORTY-ONE MEN ON ITS MUSTER ROLL, BUT MANY OF THEM FAILED TO DO DUTY FOR WANT OF HORSES, AND OTHER REASONS.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
P. Vanderberg	Captain	
Allyn, Joshua	Private	
Allyn, J. S	Private	
Bevans, Benj. C	Private	
Carlson, Frank A	Private	
Day, T. C	Private	
Enz, J. F		
Jones, Simon	Private	
Kellogg, M. S	Private	
Celton, C. W	Private	
Tetcalf, Joshua	Private	
forris, A. P	Private	
Perkins, H. J	Private	
Richardson, L. L.	Private	
exton, Wm. L.	Private	
mith, C. J. F	Private	
toddard, James G	Private	
chultz, Michael	Private	
ripp, Wm	Private	
ucker, A. C	Private	
wiggs, David	Private	

ROSTER OF THE ROSCOE MOUNTED MILITIA, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN FLETCHER HEGLER. ORGANIZED AT ROSCOE ON THE 28TH OF AUGUST, 1862, AND SERVED THIRTY-THREE DAYS.

Names.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Fletcher Hegler Lyman T. Ward George Hart Edward L. Ives B. C. Cressy C. B. Philips Francis A. Crabb William Oleson R. W. Cressy Thomas B. Haggart  A kers, William D Butt, N. A Cain, Robert Collins, Aretus Finsom, George Hart, Isaac F Harrias, Edson Harrias, Edson Harrias, Wilson Holliday, Belden W Jacobs, A. H Jones, Alfred Johnson, Ole Lautz, George Lattermore, Thomas H More, Benjamin Mann, Edwin Mayhugh, George Nelson, Erik Dleson, Martin Stevens, D. Fletcher Stevens, David B Sacket, William Flompson, John Fompson, Knute	Captain  Ist Lieutenant 2d Lieutenant Sergeant Sergeant Sergeant Sergeant Corporal Corporal Corporal Corporal Private	Granted leave of absence, and did not report.

ROSTER OF THE MARINE GUARDS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN ROBERT RICH. ORGANIZED AT MARINE SEPT. 4, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL SEPT. 20, 1862.

Names.	Rank.	Remarks.
Robert Rich	Captain	
P. E. Walker	1st Lieutenant	
Asa S. Parker	2d Lieutenant	
Samuel Judd		
J. C. Witham	Sergeant	
Edson Cooley		
H. F. Book		
Edward S. Pitman		
John G. Ward		
Amable Brunette		
Charles Andrews	Corporal	
James K. Meredith	Corporal	
Mathias Welshous	Quartermaster	
AUDIAS WOODOGS	Quarter master	
Barnes, Henry W	Private	
Berkey, Hiram	Private	
Ballard, A. P	Private	
Bretag, Henry		
Pord Dhilin	Private	
Boyd, Philip Clark, Leonard	Private	
Carlson, Gustav	Private	
Clark, Wm	Private	
Careful, Charles	Private	
Carlton, Carl	Private	
De Wolff, Joseph	Private	
Freeman, John	Private	
askill, Jas. R. M		
askill, R. D.	Private	
Iokerson, Nels	Private	•
Iolt, George	Private	
Iuntley, Jonathan	Private	
erome, Dennis	Private	
ohnson, John	Private	
ngreen, E	Private	
Kinsella, Michael	Private	
amerand, Prudent	Private	
IcRea, Alex	Private	
farmond, Chas	Private	
Iitchell, Alex	Private	
lyron, Wm	Private	
licklason, Nets	Private	
eterson, Christian	Private	
Russell, Jas. H	Private	
lud, Charles	Private	
tewart, John	Private	
wainson, John	Private	
allman, Sylvester	Private	
Vickman, John F	Private	
Vestergren, Ole	Private	
,		

ROSTER OF THE BLUE EARTH CITY CAVALRY, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN J. B. WAKEFIELD. ORGANIZED AT BLUE EARTH CITY SEPT. 5, 1862, AND SERVED TILL OCT. 5, 1862.

Names.	RANK.	REMARKS.
B. Wakefield	Captain	
B. Davy		
. G. Davis		
Zaym B. Silliman		
enry P. Constans	2d Sergeant	
ohn C. Howland		
R. McCrary		
lex. Johnson		
. C. Butler	2d Corporal	
. S. Smith	3d Corporal	
enry Sellen	4th Corporal	
zra M. Ellis	Quartermaster	
illings, Levi	Private	
aldwin, William	Private	
ronson, D. E		
Oustin, William	Private	
ane, Ira		
ane, Hartwell		
oster, R. R		
oster, R. W		
fillett, Wm. C		
Iowland, G. H	Private	
Iill, Wesley		
ngall, A. C	Private	
utes, Hopkins	Private	
eslie, Samuel		
andis, Samuel		
IcKnight, S. T		
fead, I. S.		
Ioore, Robert		
Iaynard, W. C	Private	
Veal, H. J		
lewton, T. W.		
Rose, Jacob A		
eam, R. A		
ichard, James		
ose, A. J		
ailor, Martin		
ailor, Jacob M		
ailor, Able		
ailor, Jacob		
eely, P. C	Private	
mith, C. S		

ROSTER OF CAPT. STONE OLESON'S COMPANY OF LAKE PRAIRIE RANGERS OF THE FIRST SUB-DISTRICT, FIRST BATTALION SPECIAL VOLUNTEERS, STATE MILITIA. ORGANIZED IN NICOLLET COUNTY DURING THE INDIAN WAR OF 1862. THE EXACT DATE IS NOT ATTAINABLE, NOR IS THE TIME OF ITS SERVICE.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Stone Oleson	Captain	
John Johnson	Orderly Sergeant	
John C. Lund	1st Sergeant	
Evan Oleson	2d Sergeant	
Ole Rindale	1st Corporal	
T. F. Tollefson	2d Corporal	<i>'</i>
Engualdem, Ole	Private	
Halemburg, G. L	Private	
Hanson, Hans	Private	
Hoberg, John	Private	
Harmanson, Nels	Private	
Hanson, Hans, 2d	Private	
John, Ander	Private	
Johnson, Annus	Private	
Johnson, David	Private	
Johnson, Mattis	Private	
Johnson, Salman	Private	
Landan, Charles M	Private	
Larson, Martin	Private	
Larson, John	Private	
Monson, Swen	Private	
Nelsen, Nels	Private	
Nelsen, Elias	Private	
Nelsen, Ole	Private	
Oleson, Ole	Private	
Oleson, John	Private	
Peterson, Lars	Private	
Peterson, Peter	Private	
Solferson, Ever	Private	
Swenson, Lewis	Private	
Sanderson, T. F	Private	
Schmullin, Joseph	Private	
Yost, Hubert	Private	
Zvwanyege, Huibert	Private	

ROSTER OF CAPTAIN GEORGE W. FEW'S COMPANY, THE RAMSEY PICKET GUARDS. ORGANIZED SEPT. 1, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL SEPT. 18, 1862.

NAMES.	Rank.	REMARKS.
George W. Few	Captain	
Henry A. Lambert	1st Lieutenant	
L. C. Dunn	2d Lieutenant	
W. I. Austin		
E. A. Boyd		
La A. Doya	Quartermaster	
Austin, J. B	Private	
Boyd, Walter	Private	
Bebeau, David	Deivate	
Bagge, F	Private	
Raula Tamos	Private	
Baula, James Barnum, N. P	Private	
Cardinal John	Private	
Cardinal, John	Private	
Coleman, I. C	Private	
Demas, Candy	Private	
Duford, Simon	Private	
Freeman, William	Private	
Garnais, Alfred	Private	
Houle, William	Private	
Jarvais, Bagible	Private	
Kohler, Joseph	Private	
Koln, Jacob		
Langlais, Peter		
La Bonne, Joseph	Private	
Langlois, Camille		
Lamlin, Pierre		
Labord, Paul		
Martins, John	Private	
Martin, James		
Milner, Thomas	Private	
Milette, Paul	Private	
Nadeau, Sylvester	Private	1
Porter, D	Private	
Pepin, Alexander		
Paul, Xavier	Private	
Semper, James	Private	

ROSTER OF CAPTAIN JOSEPH WALKER'S COMPANY, THE FAXON RANGERS. THIS COMPANY WAS MUSTERED IN IN AUGUST OR SEPTEMBER, 1862, AND SERVED A SHORT TIME.

Names.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Joseph Walker	Captain	
John Holan	1st Lieutenant	
J. J. Egan	2d Lieutenant	
James Gradey		
E. Duggan	2d Sergeant	
Biguit, John		
Bowland, Patrick	Private	
Brown, Fred		
Carroll, John		
Clark, James	Private	
Clarke, John		
Connell, John		
Dogherty, James	Private	
Dohany, W	Private	
Dowlan, John		
Flinn, Patrick	Private	
Freeman, John	Private	
Griffin, James		
Grimes, Michael		
Hoffmaster, August		
Keaton, M	Private	
Keef, P	Private	
Keough, Patrick	Private	
Miller, Christ	Private	
McCalley, Anthony McVary, M		
Maher, Edward	Private	
Ostlemann, Fred	Private	· ·
Overmolter, August		
Overmolter, Christian	Private	
Philipps, R. R.		
Ponell, Henry	Private	
Riley, Conrad		
Ravensky, George		
mith, Wm.		
mith, Peter		
Wiemann, Henry		
Valker, Levi		
Young, Henry		

ROSTER OF THE BUTTERNUT VALLEY GUARDS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN G. W. PORTER. ORGANIZED SEPT. 20, 1862, AND SERVED THIRTY DAYS IN AND ABOUT BUTTERNUT VALLEY.

Names.	RANK.	REMARKS.
G. W. Porter	Captain	Þ
Davis, David A	Private	
Davis, T. A	Private	
Thomas, Thos	Private	
Jones, W. P	Private	
Jenkins, Wm. C	Private	
Jenkins, Jennie	Private	Just how "Jennie Jenkins" came to be a mem-
T! Manufa	Defeate	ber of this company is now unknown, but she drew \$13 for her services, as appears by her voucher in the office of the adjutant general.
Lewis, Morris	Private	C. E. F.
Loyd, Thos. D	Private	
Morgan, James.	Private	
Morris, David	Private	
Owen, George	Private	
Prive, David	Private	
Shields, John	Private	
Shields, Wm	Private	
Thomas, David	Private	
Thomas, Rice	Private	
Walters, David	Private	
Walters, Stephen	Private	
Williams, D. J	Private	
Williams, H. R	Private	
Williams, Wm. J	Private	

ROSTER OF THE HUTCHINSON GUARDS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN LEWIS HARRINGTON. ORGANIZED AT HUTCHINSON AUG. 23, 1862, AND SERVED SEVENTY DAYS IN AND ABOUT HUTCHINSON.

Names.	RANK.	Remarks.
Lewis Harrington	Captain	
liver Pierce	1st Lieutenant	
Andrew HepperVm. M. Pendergast	1st Sergeant	
Vm. M. Pendergast	2d Sergeant	
Penj, G. Leeilas J. Green	3d Sergeant	
Prentiss Chubb	4th Sergeant	
Chas. H. Mohr	5th Sergeant	
ames E. Chesley	1st Corporal	
Barnabas Welton Chas. McAlmond	3d Corporal	
Vm. H. Harrington	4th Corporal	
Cnoch E. Wright	5th Corporal	
	6th Corporal	
harles Stahlohn Hartwig	7th Corporal	
eo, Belden	Drummer	
eo. Deiden	Diameter	
Albrecht, Wm	Private	
Ibrecht, Wm	Private	
enjamin, John	Private	
ilke, William	Private	
ampbell, Norman	Private	
belong, Albert H	Private	
ennis, Thomas A	Private	•
ewing, Chas. C	Private	
ewing, C. William	Private	
ewing, Fergusewing, Samuel	Private	
IIS David H	Private	
hler, Frederic	Private	
stes. John (†	Private	
aller, Johnaller, William	Private	
aller, William	Private	
allor, Jamesallor, Michael	Private	
reming, William	Private	
allor, Michael. reming, William anger, Chas. osnell, Wm. reen, Allen. reen, Wm. G.	Private	
osnell, Wm	Private	
reen, Allen	Private	
lahn, John	Private	
anner Andrew A	Private	
armouning, Herman arrington, Frank arrington, Wm. B.	Private	
arrington, Frank	Private	
arrington, Wm. B	Private	
artwig, Frederic.	PrivatePrivate	
iggins, B. Holmes	Private	
iggins, E. J orton, Chas. M unter, Actor ewitt, Frank G	Private	
orton, Chas. M	Private	
unter, Actor	Private	
ones, David	PrivatePrivate	
enster John	Private	
amaitre, Josephamson, Birney	Private	
amson, Birney	Private	
amson, Chaunceyawson, Nathan	Private	
awson, Nathan	Private	
eistico, Frank	Private Private	
eistico, Wm	Private	
leVengie Wm	Private	
ass. Wm	Private	
isse, Chasitman, Joshua M	Private	
itman, Joshua M	Private	
etz, Johnusch, Edward	Private	
narp, James	Private	
oltz, John	Private	
neltzer, Frederic paude, Ferdinand	Private	
paude, Ferdinand	Private	
outhworth, Louis	Private	
ahl, Jacob ocking, Eli W illman, Wm	Private	
illman, Wm	Private	
ews, Chas	Private	

ROSTER OF THE STILLWATER FRONTIER GUARDS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN D. BRONSON, JR. ORGANIZED AT STILLWATER ABOUT AUG. 30, 1862, AND SERVED IN THE CHENGWATANA EXPEDITION UNTIL SEPT. 20, 1862.

-		
NAMES.	Rank.	REMARKS.
D. Bronson, Jr	Captain	
C. J. Butler	1st Lieutenant	
S. J. R. McMillan	2d Lieutenant	
T. H. Sawyer	1st Sergeant	
M. Moffatt	2d Sergeant	
John Lyons	3d Sergeant	
H. R. Murdock	4th Sergeant	
H. B. Knight	5th Sergeant	
Elam Greeley	1st Corporal	
D. Chisholm	2d Corporal	
F. Schultze	3d Corporal	
C. Fandretzkey	4th Corporal	
Barrow, Richard	Private	
Bowman, A. B.	Private	
Bowman, Alfred B	Private	
Bergin, John	Private	
Bardow, John K	Private	
Dall, Richard T	Private	
Doe, W. A	Private	
Donnell, M. O	Private	
Donnell, M. O	Private	
Elliott, William	Private	
Eagan, Thomas	Private	
Elmar, John	Private	
Foran, Michael	Private	
Forinus, Louis	Private	
Hills, George W	Private	
Johnson, Alfred	Private	
Johnson, Abraham	Private	
Johnson, Samuel	Private	
Kelley, Michael	Private	
Lillis, John	Private	
Long, William	Private	
Lane, James	Private	
Millett, T. A	Private	
McKenzie, Duncan	Private	
Mathews, Samuel	Private	
McDonald, John	Private	
McLane, Albertus	Private	
McLean, Hugh	Private	
Organ, Thomas.	Private	
Rooney, James	Private	
Smith, Nelson	Private	
Stoddard, Ichabod	Private	
Sawyer, F. M	Private	
Sutton, Thomas	Private	•
Sutton, John	Private	
Shearman, W. O	Private	
Tactman, James M	Private	
Tuttle, Moses	Private	
Underwood, Alex Ward, Thomas	Private	
Wallace, Charles	Private	
Welch, John	Private	
Webster, William	Private	
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ROSTER OF CAPTAIN G. W. TAYLOR'S MOUNTED COMPANY, THE HASTINGS RANGERS. THE EXACT DATE OF ITS ORGANIZATION IS NOT ASCERTAINABLE, BUT IT WAS EARLY IN THE WAR. IT WAS IN SERVICE ABOUT TWELVE DAYS.

Names,	Rank.	Remarks.
G. W. Taylor	Captain	
Charles E. Leonard	1st Lieutenant	
Zacheus Lewis	2d Lieutenant	
H. B. Martin	1st Sergeant	
Arnold, M. H	Private	
Archer, Richard	Private	
Ainsworth, Wm	Private	
Avery, Geo. W	Private	
Bassett, John	Private	
Bissell, Wm. A	Private	
Cortiss, Geo. H.	Private	
Coughlan, James	Private	
Crow, W. H	Private	
Dexter, L. D	Private	
Dixon, G. A	Private	
Frank, Norman		
Grant, James L	Private	
Hetherington, Geo		
Hammon, Ammonale	Private	
Hammon, Samuel B	Private	
Hawkins, John	Private	
Ianna, Jerome	Private	
rwin, R. C	Private	
Kamery, P. J.	Private	
ewis, John		
ewis, Ira	Private	
Torse, Geo. W	Private	
Phillipps, Wm. B.	Private	
Ray, F. G		
mith, Thomas M	Private	
traight, Kenyon Z	Private	
prague, Cassius M	Private	
tanley, W. P	Private	
ruax, John R.	Private	
ruax, George W.		
an Hoesen, Franklin B	Private	
Valton Custovus	Private	
Valton, Gustavus	Private	
Voods, John	Private	

ROSTER OF THE MARYSBURGH HOME GUARD (CAPTAIN JAMES CLEARY). ORGANIZED AT MARYSBURGH, IN LE SUEUR COUNTY, SEPT. 21, 1862, FOR THIRTY DAYS, AND SERVED IN MARYSBURGH ABOUT THAT TIME.

	T T	
Names.	RANK.	REMARKS.
James Cleary	Captain	
Patrick C. Lyons	1st Lieutenant	
James Corcoran	2d Lieutenant	·
John L. Maher	Quartermaster	
Dennis L. Maher	Orderly	
John Schickling	1st Sergeant	
John Smith	2d Sergeant	
Edward Harty	3d Sergeant	
John Stoudenmaier	4th Sergeant	
Lawrence Gegan	1st Corporal	
Lawrence Smith	2d Corporal	
Owen Meighan	3d Corporal	
Charles Bluhm	4th Corporal	
Baynes, Patrick	Private	
Biehm, Henry	Private	
Bluhm, George	Private	
Brown, William	Private	
Carroll, Daniel	Private	
Cleary, Patrick	Private	
Connor, Jeremiah	Private	
Connor, William	Private	
Cusack, Michael	Private	
Doran, Chas	Private	
Doyle, Michael	Private	
Doyle, Patrick	Private	
Farrell, Michael	Private	
Filsund, Patrick	Private	
Gegan, James	Private	
Karon, Martin	Private	
Kelchar, Patrick	Private	
Kelchar, Philip	Private	
Luht, John	Private	
Lynch, Joseph F	Private	
Lynch, Michael	Private	
Maher, Patrick L	Private	
Maher, Martin	Private	
McCarty, Jeremiah	Private	
McCarty, Cornelius	Private	
McGrath, John	Private	
McGrath, Owen	Private	
Mullen, Patrick	Private	
Murtaugh, Michael	Private	
O'Reilley, James	Private	
Quin, James M	Private	
Quin, James	Private	
Smith, Patrick W	Private	
Smith, Henry	Private	
Smith, Wm	Private	
Smith Patrick	Private	
Smith, Joseph	Private	
Smith, Thomas	Private	
Smith, Lawrence	Private	
Stewbins, Frederick	Private	
Stolze, Anthony	Private	
Sullivan, John	Private	
Wallace, Daniel	Private	
White, George	Private	
Wilzin, Peter	111acc	

ROSTER OF THE SCANDINAVIAN GUARDS (CAPTAIN'GUSTAF A. STARK). ORGANIZED IN NICOLLET COUNTY, ON THE 27TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1862, AND SERVED IN THAT COUNTY TWENTY-ONE DAYS.

Names.	Rank.	REMARKS.
Sustaf A Stanle	Captain	
Gustaf A. Stark Nels P. Chilgren	1st Lieutenant	
Andrew Larsen	2d Lieutenant	
Andrew Thorson	Quartermaster Sergeant	
Monse Chilgren	Orderly Sergeant	
N. H. Anderson	2d Sergeant	
Martin Peterson	3d Sergeant4th Sergeant	
Vels Jungdal	5th Sergeant	
P. Slack	1st Corporal	
rven Bengson	2d Corporal	
eorge Jeroson	3d Corporal	
eter Anderson	4th Corporal	
charles Johnsonrven Larson	5th Corporal6th Corporal	
eter Pherson	7th Corporal	
els Rosenquist	8th Corporal	
nderson, C	Private	
Benson, Peterenson, Pher	Private	
enson, Pner	Private	
ryngelson, Evan	Private	
arlson, Therarlson, Peter	Private	
ingvald, A. C	Private	
Evensen, Irven	Private	
venson, Olof	Private	
rickson, John	Private	
sterson, Forstinsterson, Ole	Private	
vanson, Ole	Private	*
arbrake, John	Private	
unnerson, Nin	Private	
lanson, H	Private	
anson, Lars	Private	
logatron Nole 1st	Private	
lokanson, M. logstrom, Nels, 1st. logstrom, Nels, 2d.	Private	
logen, Ole	Private	
ofviland, Ifver C	Private	
ohnson, John, 1st	Private	
ohnson, John, 2d	Private	
ohnson, John, 3d	Private	
ohnson, Olebhnson, Erick	Private	
ohnson, Irven	Private	
ohnson, Lyfoer	Private	
nutson, Ole	Private	
nutson, Jens	Private	
nutson, H	Private	
nutson, Torbar	Private	
arson, Ole, 1starson, Ole, 2d	Private	
gferson, Peter	Private	
indell, John	Private	
illiquist, Nels	Private	
arson, Elias	Private	6.
arson, John, 1st	Private	
arson, John, 2d arson, John, 3d	Private	
rferson, S	Private	
fterson, Ole	Private	
ofte, Ole	Private	
nguiet, Peter	Private	
onson, Andrew	Private	
onson, Ole	Private	
elson, Chas ereson, Gunner	Private	
ereson, George	Private	
elson, Ole	Private	
elson, Hermann	Private	
elson, Nels	Private	
elson, Andrew	Private	
leson, Stone	Private	
eson, Ole, 1steson, Ole, 2d	Private	
eson, Ole, 3d	Private	
eson, Lars, 1st	Private	
eson, Lars, 20	Private	
son, Ole	Private	
son, Houner	Private	
	Private	

#### ROSTER OF CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

## ROSTER OF THE SCANDINAVIAN GUARDS—Continued.

NAMES.	Rank.	Remarks.
Olson, Nels Olson, Louis Olson, Engbut Pherson, Pher Peterson, Hans Peterson, Andrew Rice, Andrew Rick, Andrew Rickleson, John Solomonson, Lars wenson, Louis wenson, Mathew wenson, Mathew wenson, Sever Lorguson, H	Private	
Forguson, Swenk	Private	

ROSTER OF CAPTAIN CHARLES ROOS' COMPANY A, THIRTEENTH BATTALION, OF BROWN COUNTY MILITIA. ORGANIZED AT NEW ULM ON NOV. 10, 1862, AND SERVED AT NEW ULM UNTIL JAN. 10, 1863.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Charles Roos	Captain	
August Westphal	1st Lieutenant	
Fottfried Kuchnel	2d Lieutenant	
deorge Jacobsohn Doster	1st Sergeant	
Adolph Seiter	3d Sergeant	
Villiam Hemmel	4th Sergeant	
Peter Gropper	5th Sergeant	
riedrich Immel	1st Corporal	
Villiam Peterman	2d Corporal	
Charles C. Brandt	3d Corporal	
ulius Panse	4th Corporal5th Corporal	
nton Sonnen	6th Corporal	
aul Magnus	7th Corporal	
ugust Seiter	8th Corporal	
obert Nagel	Musician	
ugust Nagel	Musician	
ugust Duval	Wagoner	
lbrecht, Hermann	Private	
lvin, William	Private	
ppel, Heinrich	Private	
mman, Lorenz	Private	
cobleter, John	Private	,
arbier, Jacob	Private	
usche, Heinrich	Private	
rust, Jacob	Private	
einhorn, Friedrich	Private	
laussen, Augustucke, Charles	Private	
oebereimer, John	Private	
uval, Franz	Private	
ietz, Adolph	Private	
ehn, John	Private	
kkstein, Heinrich	Private	
lick, Jacob	Private	
ischerbauer, John	Private	
oster, Friedrich, Srritsche, Carl	Private	
ostner, Alois	Private	
ritan, T. P.	Private	
raf, Henry	Private	
raf, John	Private	
ammel, Friedrich	Private	
utshaw, Joachim	Private	
assman, John	Private	
ebser, Wm Ield, Albert	Private	
eld, C. Friedrich	Private	
lammer, Heinrich	Private	
lenle, Athanazius	Private	
leinebach, Benjamin	Private	
lansing, Charles	Private	
[auenstein, Wiegand	Private	
lenle, Anton	Private	
fellman, August	Private	
einz, Johnps, John	Private	
acobs, Charles	Private	
iesling, Hermann	Private	
iesling, Rudolph	Private	
iesling, Rudolph ahlfield, Wilhelm	Private	
elbold, Peter T	Private	
auterbach, Michael	Private	
ehrer, Michael	Private	
ocher, John	Private	
lilins, Chasueller, Leans	Private	
assapust, Wilson	Private	
assapust, Wilson	Private	
lassapust, John	Private	
lassapust, Franz	Private	
Iaier, Heinrich Swald, Leonhard	Private	
swald, Leonhard	Private	
fenninger, Jacob	Private	
feiffer, Tost feiffer, George	Private	
uengel Fordinand	Private	
uengel, Ferdinand	Private	
Calmer, Alois	Private	
rermantzen, Nicolaus	Private	
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## ROSTER OF COMPANY A, FIRST BATTALION, BROWN COUNTY MILITIA — Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	Remarks.
Rudolph, John C	Private	
Schmitz, Nicolaus	Private	
Spelbrink, Christopher, Sr	Private	
Spelbrink, Christopher, Jr	Private	
Schumacher, Chas	Private	
Soehler, Chas	. Private	
Stocker, Joseph	. Private	
chmitz, Peter	. Private	
Schram, Carl	Private	
Sterlein, Andreas	. Private	
Serr, Gabriel	. Private	
Thorman, Gottfried	Private	
Vill, Otto	Private	
lictor, John	Private	
Winkelmann, William	Private	
Viessel, Carl	Private	
Vehrs, Theodore	Private	
Vinkler, Herman	Private	
Viedemann, John	Private	
eller, Conrad	Private	
Zagwizky, Victor	Private	

ROSTER OF THE MANKATO HOME GUARDS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN JOHN F. MEAGHER. ORGANIZED SEPT. 14, 1862, AND SERVED IN COLONEL FLANDRAU'S EXPEDITION FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

Names.   Rank.   Remail   John F. Meagher	rks.
Charles Hulborn         1st Lieutenant.           Benjamin Hotaling         -2d Lieutenant.           S. F. Barney         Orderly Sergeant.           Adam Jefferson         2d Sergeant.           George Matfield         3d Sergeant.           Y. Paddock         4th Sergeant.           M. T. C. Flower         5th Sergeant.           J. F. Williams         1st Corporal.           G. S. Meagham         2d Corporal.	
Charles Hulborn         1st Lieutenant           Benjamin Hotaling         -2d Lieutenant           S. F. Barney         Orderly Sergeant           Adam Jefferson         2d Sergeant           George Matfield         3d Sergeant           Y. Paddock         4th Sergeant           M. T. C. Flower         5th Sergeant           J. F. Williams         1st Corporal           G. S. Meagham         2d Corporal	
S. F. Barney         Orderly Sergeant           Adam Jefferson         2d Sergeant           George Matfield         3d Sergeant           Y. Paddock         4th Sergeant           M. T. C. Flower         5th Sergeant           J. F. Williams         1st Corporal           G. S. Meagham         2d Corporal	
Adam Jefferson.       2d Sergeant.         George Matfield.       3d Sergeant.         Y. Paddock.       4th Sergeant.         M. T. C. Flower.       5th Sergeant.         J. F. Williams.       1st Corporal.         G. S. Meagham.       2d Corporal.	•
George Matfield   3d Sergeant   Y. Paddock   4th Sergeant   M. T. C. Flower   5th Sergeant   1st Corporal   1st Corporal   2d Corporal   1st Corporal   1s	
Y. Paddock.       4th Sergeant         M. T. C. Flower.       5th Sergeant         J. F. Williams.       1st Corporal         G. S. Meagham.       2d Corporal.	
J. F. Williams	
G. S. Meagham	
M Illiman	
VIII WALLEN WALL	
J. C. Haupt	
Ambroze Lorenz	
Leo Lamm	
John Froiset	
Ames, Charles Private	
Androski, Rudolph	
Ballard, Columbus	
Branson, Lewis	
Burrill, J. Private	
Brink, Samuel Private	
Berghoff, Wm	
Berghoff, Wm         Private           Burrill, N         Private           Burrill, J, N         Private	
Burgess, J. L	
Bunker, F Private	
Bigler, Jacob	
Boeger, Henry	
Chapman, C. A Private	
Durkee, Benjamin Private	
Dunscomb, C. S Private	
Draher, John, Jr	
Fowler, Henry Private	
Frenzel, Peter Private Private	
Funck, Wm. F Private	
Garlinger, Mike	
Gunning, Frank M Private	
Hodgson, Wm. A Private	
Hoerely, Peter Private	
Hoffman, George	
Hartman, J. H Private	
Jacobshagen, E Private	
Johnson, I. K	
Krone, Clemens	
Kauffer, H. B. Private	
Kohler, B Private	
Kellogg, L. T. Private Private Private Private.	
Kraus, Joseph	
Lamb, David. Private.	
Lees, JohnPrivate	
Laflin, Martin Private	
Leutz, Peter	
Lerlroch, Jacob. Private.	
Lambrecht, August Private	
Leader, Charles Private Privat	
More, J. H	
McDowall, Allen Private	
Mariand, Bazii	
Moser, Frank	
Margraff, August	
Mills, MinardPrivate	
Oherly Frank	
Parsons, L Private	
Peart. Thos Private	
Prael F Private	
rumps, Antoine Frivate	
Pease, F. L	
Parrait, Wm. A Private Private Private	
Roos, George Private	

## ROSTER OF THE MANKATO HOME GUARDS - Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Rausch, C Russell, Francis. Silver, Gottlieb Shaus, Joseph Shigley, A. P Schlafley, Chas Smith, A. J Seward, V Shehan, James Shehan, Michael Chayer, D. A Chomas, H. G Crout, Conrad Corey, F. O Illman, Peter Illman, John Costeck, C Villard, John A Verner, John Verner, John Veleben, Nathaniel	Private   Priv	

ROSTER OF THE CHISAGO COUNTY RANGERS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN JAMES STARKEY. ORGANIZED IN CHISAGO COUNTY ON THE 17th DAY OF AUGUST, 1862, AND SERVED TILL THE 7th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1862.

Names,	RANK.	REMARKS.
James Starkey	Captain	
John C. Hanley	1st Lieutenant	
Geo, V. B. Williams	2d Lieutenant	
Truman O. Chapman	1st Sergeant	
Norton P. Crosby		
	2d Sergeant	
B. F. Wilks	3d Sergeant	
Lorenzo O. Landan	4th Sergeant	
John D. Wilcox	Quartermaster	
Lafloyd S. Bates		
Ira Hakes	2d Corporal	
Russell B. Bingsey	3d Corporal	
Chandler Farr	4th Corporal	
Benton, Edwin Geo	Private	
Bishop, Chas	Private	
Brown, Frederick S	Private	
Caran Robt W		
Cavan, Robt. W	Private	
Chapman, Frank O		
Claver, Daniel S	Private	
Claver, John W	Private	
Darling, Alex	Private	
Deane, John	Private	
Debble, Aaron		
Denning, Mandeville	Private	
Farr, Henry	Private	
Farr, Egbert	Private	
Folson, W. H.	Private	
Frost, Geo. S	Drivata	
	Private	
Hathaway, Geo. F	Private	
Ingalls, Ephraim C	Private	
Jackson, Edward	Private	
Knight, Albert S	Private	
Kohl, Christopher	Private	
Loer, Chas. F	Private	
Mold, John G	Private	
Martin, Isaac	Private	
Martin, Patrick H	Private	
Matheson, Henry B	Private	
Meevay, Michael E		
Mold, John G.	Private	
Poor Tomos M	Private	
Poor, James M	Private	
Ruddy, Carl C	Private	
Ryder, Joel G	Private	
Starkey, Ed. C	Private	
Starkey, Wm	Private	
Starkweather, Sam. H	Private	
Vaughn, Daniel	Private	
Warner, Isaac H	Private	
Wight, Joel E	Private	
Wilkes, Leonard P	Private	
Wilkes, Proctor P.		
Wilcox Chan Tr	Private	
Wilcox, Chas., Jr	Private	
Wilcox, Edmund	Private	
Wilcox, Oliver	Private	

ROSTER OF THE ST. PETER HOME GUARDS, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN WOLF H. MEYER. ORGANIZED AT ST. PETER ON THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1862, FOR SIXTY DAYS, AND SERVED ABOUT ONE MONTH AND THIRTEEN DAYS IN AND ABOUT ST. PETER.

NAMES.	RANK.	Remarks.
Wolf H. Meyer	Captain	
Chas. H. Staacke	1st Lieutenant	
P. S. Gardner.		
Samuel C. McCoy	Orderly Sergeant	
F. Lange	2d Sergeant 3d Sergeant	
L. Hatcher	4th Sergeant	•
C. Anderegg	5th Sergeant	
F. Leifer, Sr	1st Corporal	
Wm. Lehr		
George Dickert	3d Corporal	
John Miller	4th Corporal	
Anderson, C	Private	
Bensen, Hans	Private	
Bruhns, O. F	Private	
Bauer, Jacob	Private	
Brown, David	Private	
Bass, Plazi	Private	
Callahan, John F	Private	
Coudon, Wm	Private	
Delany, Michael Dodd, Wm. A	Private	
Dauer, Wenzel	Private	
Delany, Andy	Private	
Estlar, H	Private	
Fricke, Christ	Private	
Geghan, William	Private	
Harff, Peter	Private	
Hatcher, F. H	Private	
Hatcher, K. E	Private	
Harm, Henry	Private	
Hooland, Iver	Private	
Henessy, M	Private	
Jackson, O. A	Private	
Jacobs, Wm	Private	
Kocke, Gottlieb	Private	
Krosinsky, A	Private	
Langhorst, Wm	Private	
Larkin, E Leifer, F., Jr	Private	
Maas, Christ	Private	
Moser, George	Private	
O'Shea, John	Private	
Pfefferle, Rich	Private	
Punt, H	Private	
Paton, Louis	Private	
Simonet, S	Private	
Scherer, Geo	Private	
Schaefer, Peter	Private	
Schlender, Herman	Private	
Thies, Franz	Private	
Viels, Nicolas	Private	
Veith, F. A	Private	
Wuetig, Friedrich	Private	
Woods, Chas. R	Private	
Wiedemann, J. B	Private	
Wiedemann, Edw	Private	

# ROSTER OF WILLIAM BIERBAUER'S COMPANY OF RIFLEMEN. ORGANIZED AUG. 31, 1862, AND DID SERVICE IN AND ABOUT MANKATO UNTIL OCT. 12, 1862.

NAMES.	Rank.	REMARKS.
William Bierbauer	. Captain	
J. E. Potter	1st Lieutenant	
James Shoemaker		
Samuel D. Shaw	1st Sergeant	
H. S. Lytle	. 2d Sergeant	
L. C. Ives.		
Hubert Brules	1st Corporal	
H, D, Orvis		
Andrus, W. P	Private	
Bruner, Andrew	Private	
Burgmeier, H	Private	
Britton, F. D		
Curtiss, B. I.	Private	
Chamberlain, J. H	Private	
Carr, J. G		
Douglass, Fred		
Davies, Daniel P	Private	
Fowler, F. H	Private	
Foster, Lawrence		
Gessel, Jacob		
Griffin, D. S.	Private	Ten days in service.
Hassel, Frederic		I on days in Bol vice.
Hansley, C. B	Private	
Haas, Joseph	Private	
Hudson, J.	Private	
Keenan, Geo. M	Private	
Loring, John F	Private	
Leich, Theodore	Private	
Mattox, Geo. W	Private	
Molloy, L. W	Private	
Marston, W. S	Private	
Nicholson, John	Private	
Oberley, Xavier	Private	
Porter, E. D. B	Private	
Pichesrowce, George	Private	
Pierce, Parker	Private	
Pierce, Geo	Private	·
Seward, A. D	Private	
Sabbath, George	Private	
Tate, Samuel	Private	
Vogle, Charles	Private	
White, S. D	Private	
Whiten, Luther	Private	
Waite, Sydney L	Private	
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ROSTER OF MEN MUSTERED IN THE FIRST REGIMENT OF MINNESOTA MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS. ENLISTED BY LIEUTENANT CHARLES R. READ AT SOUTH BEND DURING THE LATTER PART OF SEPTEMBER AND THE EARLY PART OF OCTOBER, 1862, TO SERVE THREE MONTHS, OR DURING THE INDIAN WAR.

NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
Andrus, W. P	Private	
Andrus, Chas. H	Private	
Arledge, Alexander	Private	
Andrus, Chas. H. Arledge, Alexander	Private	
Bagley, Alvah Barott, C. G	Private	
Barott, C. G	Private	
Raramann Henry	Private	
Boyer, Wm	Private	
Burns, John	Private	
Bullis, T. R	Private	
Crandall, Harrison Crandall, Marion	Private	
Crandall, Marion	Private	
Clapshaw, Wm Daak, Fleming	Private	
Daak, Fleming Delamore, Samuel	Private	
Dudley Henry H	Private	
Oudley, Henry H Daak, Thomas J	Private	
Eaton, Lewis.	Private	
Foff, Henry	Private	
Hanson, John	Private	
Iarris, John A	Private	
Jawkins Wm	Private	
Iawkins, Wm Iowland, G. H	Private	
Hungerford, Asel. Hollenbeck, James M. Hanson, Elett	Private	
Tollenbeck James M.	Private	
Janson, Elett	Private	
ackson, John F	Private	
ohnson, Lewis	Private	
ohnson, John	Private	
ones. Thomas	Private	
ones, Thomasones, Wm. H	Private	
ysar, Limean	Private	
napp, James H	Private	
ucas, Thomas K	Private	
ord. A. E	Private	
amn Isaiah	Private	
androch, John B	Private	
Iarvin, Wm. R	Private	
IcCauley James	Private	
Iather, George,	Private	
larston Wm. S	Private	
Inlian M E	Private	
IcGregor, Fraser	Private	
lcDowell David H	Private	
Ioon, Andrew	Private	·
IcCauley, Nathaniel	Private	
leal, Henry J	Private	
lewton, Wm. I	Private	
ash, James H.	Private	
ickerson, David	Private	
icholson, John	Private	
msrud, G. T	Private	
leson, Ole	Private	
arks, Milton P.	Private	•
arks, Million F	Private	
otter, T. E	Private	
nott Coo C	Private	
off, Samuel R	Private	
on, samuel r	Private	
oland, Simon	Private	
eenan, Geo. M	Private	·
azy, N. Dogers, Josiah	Private	
ondell Wm	Private	
andall, Wm	Private	
ose, Jacob Aogers, Geo. W	Private	
ogers, Geo. W	Private	
utledge, Thostultz, Henry	Private	
one Francis F	Private	
pencer, Francis F	Private	
nell, Jacobaylor, Wm. H	Private	
homes V nudt	Private	
nomas, Knugt	Private	
Vashburn, Lewis	Private	
hite, Lorenzo D	Private	
agner, Oscar F		

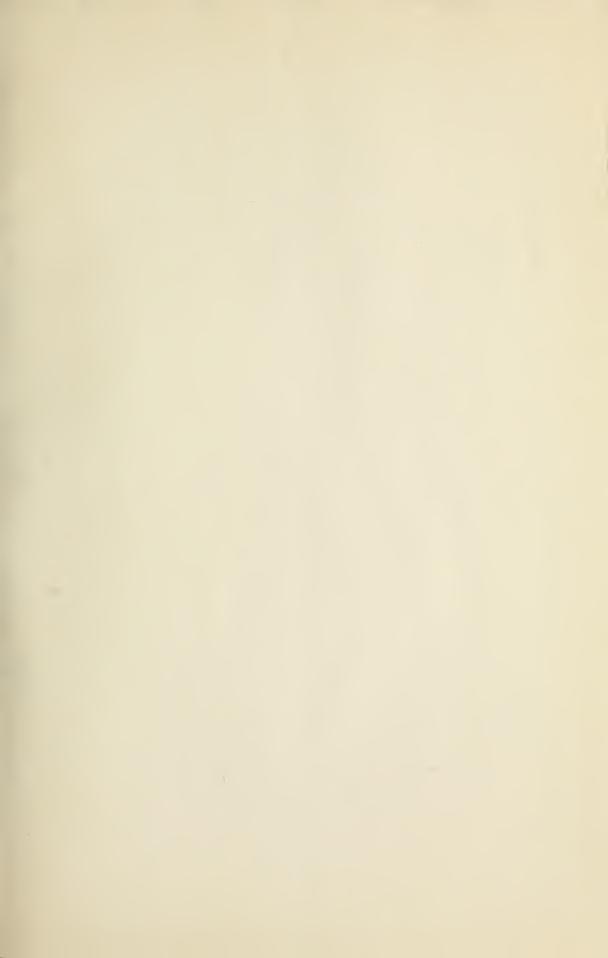
ROSTER OF A COMPANY ORGANIZED BY MAJOR CHARLES R. READ, AND COMMANDED BY CAPT. WM. RUMMELL. ENLISTED ABOUT AUG. 26, 1862, AND SERVED UNTIL SEPT. 8, 1862. MAJOR READ SERVED WITH COL. FLANDRAU'S EXPEDITION IN DEFENSE OF THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER, AND WAS IN COMMAND WHEN THE COLONEL WAS TEMPORARILY ABSENT.

		REMARKS.
Rummell	. Captain	
Quengly		
Taylor		
Bullis		
Iforth		
thews	Corporal	
A TXT	Private	
, A. W		
John	Private	
er, H	Private	
, L	Private	
an, Wm	Private	,
as, Ferdinand	Private	
dson, C. W		
.W. J	Private	
is, W. P		
es, H		
ı, D. S	Private	
ughlin, S	. Private	
y, Wm. H	Private	
ıs, O		
e, E		
rdson, Chas	Private	
ish, W		
, D. R		
ard, J. S		
, R. J		
nt, R	Private	
ms, J	Private	
ns,_W		
s, J	Private	

Note.—There is an old saying among soldiers, that "Fame consists of being wounded in battle and having your name spelled wrong in the Gazette." I fear that the foregoing roster of citizen soldiers which I have prepared will be found obnoxious to the charge of misspelling in many of the names embraced in it. My explanation and apology is, that many of the names are foreign, being German, French, Swede and other nationalities, which Americans always find it difficult to spell or pronounce correctly, and that all of them had been copied several times by a variety of clerks before they came into my hands, since which they have passed through a typewriting machine and the hands of the compositors. I know of no way to correct any mistakes that may be found in them. Many of the persons are long since dead, and many more of them are scattered over an inaccessible territory. Even supposing it possible to communicate with the parties whosenames are apparently spelled wrong, the time in which the book must appear forbids the undertaking, and each recipient of the work who finds a mistake in his name must make the correction for himself. I found my own name, in the records of the adjutant general's office, given as "W. Flandrau," and this fact has aroused my suspicions as to the balance. Assuring the brave men whose record I am making that I have done the best I could with the material at my command, I ask their indulgence for the errors that may have crept in.

Charles E. Flandrau.





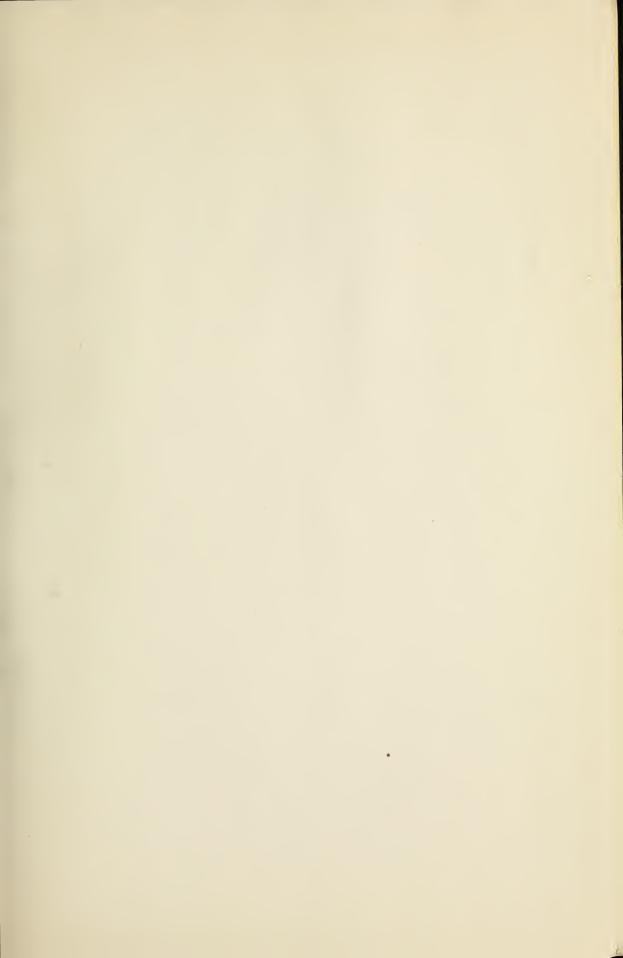






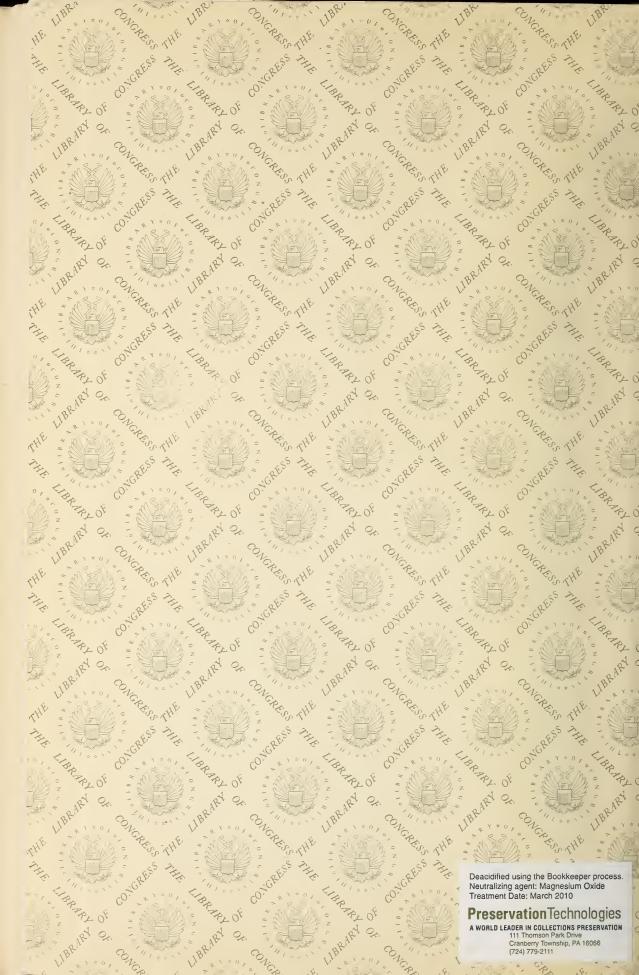














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